The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,757—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1896.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st „
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th „
B.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th „
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th „
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th „
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st „

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Sutlej" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea can not be booked or this voyage.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th July, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G.deGrisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 1, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	8th August 1896.
SALAZIE	4235	Chevalier	5th Sept. „
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October „
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st „ „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	L. Blanc	4,232	27th Aug.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

BOMBAY JAPAN LINE.

THE S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain Anderson, 3,275 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 5th August.

For freight and passage apply to

TATA AND SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th Aug. at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 6th Aug., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 8th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, about the 5th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 5th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 14th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	14th August,

taking Cargo and Passengers for SAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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Handbook of information free on application.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

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A. GOPALACHARLU, Secretary.
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27th July, 1896.

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A SUPERVISOR for the Trichinopoly Municipality, on a salary of Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 a month (inclusive of horse allowance) according to qualifications. He will have to supervise the Public works and Sanitation of the Municipality. Pensioned D. P. W. officers of and above the grade of supervisor with sound physique will be preferred. Applications with Copies only of testimonials should be sent to

THE CHAIRMAN.
Municipal Office, Trichinopoly, 23rd July, 1896.

NOTES.

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Liberal Discount to purchasers of 5 cases and upwards.

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Per doz. qts.	5	8	6	2
„ „ pts.	4	0	4	8
Per case of 4 doz. qts.	22	0	24	8
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USUAL PRICE, RS. 1-12 EACH.
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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IN HIS
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10 FOOT PEDESTAL
SKATE DANCE.

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(On the Tram Line to Portuguese Church.)
WORKS OF—

SHAKESPEARE, TENNYSON, BACON and BURKE will be taught in these classes. These classes are intended for Gentlemen engaged during the day in business and other pursuits. No fees. First lecture on Shakespeare will be delivered on the above premises on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, at 8 A.M. Gentlemen desirous of studying English Literature are requested to attend.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MATHEWS DE SILVA of Bombay, Native Christian, has agreed to SELL his property described in the Schedule hereto and that all persons having or claiming any right, title or interest therein by way of sale, gift, exchange, mortgage, lease, inheritance or otherwise should within 14 days from the date hereof make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office (79, Meadows Street, Fort), and that otherwise the above sale will be completed without reference to such claims, and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Farzendari land or ground situated at Cavel Street, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 396 square yards or thereabouts, together with the house or building standing thereon, registered in the Books of the Municipality under C Ward No. 3664, and Street No. 30, and which said land and building are bounded on the North by the property of Maganlal Kandas, on the South by the Cavel Street aforesaid, on the East by the property of Jeynarayen Sittaram, and on the West by the property formerly belonging to Valljee Shamjee and are in the occupation of the said Mathews de Silva and his tenants.—Dated this 4th day of August, 1896.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

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PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in. SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, IRON SAFES, PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, GOLD WATCHES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, household furniture, consisting of dining-tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, marble top round dressing and washing tables, sideboards, cupboards, almirahs, chest of drawers, iron safes, cottage piano, pictures, double and single iron and wooden bedsteads, jewellery consisting of diamond rings, earrings, buttons, pearls, bangles, necklaces, ruby, emeralds, pearls, rings, brooches, gold and silver watches, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 4th August, 1896.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

KOP'S BEER
(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

"Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Actuary, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, at his Office, Albert Building, Fort, up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 10th August, 1896, for making ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the above Company's Building formerly known as the Cathedral High School.

All information in connection with the drawings, specification, &c., may be obtained on application to the Undersigned, at his Office, on and after MONDAY, the 3rd August, 1896.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in the Office of the Undersigned, upon payment of Rs. 10.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000 to be paid into the Company's Office, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

F. W. STEVENS, F.R.I.B.A., &c.,
Architect and Civil Engineer.

Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st August, 1896.

MANDALAY-KUNLON RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from experienced trustworthy Contractors for tunnelling and heavy rock cutting work on this Railway.

The importation charges of a certain limited number of skilled labourers will be paid. Full particulars on application to the Engineer-in-Chief, Maymyo, via Mandalay.

None but experienced men, with some capital, need apply.

Certificates from former employers should accompany applications.

F. R. BAGLEY, M.I.C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.
LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMISSIONERS of CALCUTTA are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 404 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, to OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 20,00,000 (TWENTY LAKHS) on the Security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a Currency of fifteen years from the 1st December, 1896, and will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

3. The form of the Debentures will be that given in the twelfth schedule of Act, II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for complete sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 20,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p. m. of Friday, the 7th August, 1896.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1896-97."

7. Each tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in currency-notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

9. The deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rates stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-third by the 21st August.
Do. by the 21st September.
Do. by the 28th October.

Parties, whose tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th November, 1896.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a pro rata allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender's less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tender's will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners at 2-30 P. M. on Friday, the 7th August, 1896, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation,

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 29th June, 1896.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal three and half (3½) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1896-97, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, currency notes, or a cheque for Rs.

Signed

Dated

J. J. BORDES'

ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

A. ROLLER,
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ESTABLISHED 1858.

Sole Speciality.—
IMPROVED
MATCH-MAKING
MACHINERY.

Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.

CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

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F. BOMANN, M. E.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
ROOM 66,
CALCUTTA.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office. Bombay

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PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c. &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

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JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
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JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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BOMBAY.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..............$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

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(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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FOUNDED 1805.
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Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

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Who are desirous of effecting
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Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
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It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

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All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values
Immediate Settlement of claims,

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE AND TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 40 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

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ESTABLISHED 1834.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	„ 3,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 at Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

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Chief Agents.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

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BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.......... „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360	0	0
Reserves and Rest	„	11,06,298	9	8
Deposits	„	1,04,06,910	7	10
Bills and Acceptances	„	5,86,358	14	2
Sundries	„	1,09,026	13	3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2	4
Loans, Bills and Advances	„	1,14,95,568	11	5
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,30,622	14	4
Properties and Dead Stock	„	2,32,936	3	7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	„	3,22,304	13	3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

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Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ [illegible]

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,412½xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300xd
Commercial & Ld. Mgs	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		763
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	71
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	—	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	940
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	800	800	dvdRs.25	715
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	850
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,780
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,070
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,180
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	675
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	710
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,210
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	680
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	650
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	700
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	925
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	815
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	785
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	725
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	620
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	785
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	270
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,120
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	730
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	890
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	920
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	290
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	975
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,240
Madras United	358	1,000	1,090	dvRs.120	3,551
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	2,900
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,900
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	165
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,060	Rs 20	700
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	470
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,425
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,085
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,315
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,305
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,850
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,015
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	410
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	352½
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	475
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	860
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	760
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	80	800	dvdRs30	750
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	650
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	700
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	985
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	220
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	180
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	1½	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,160
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	615
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	385
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	177½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	381
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,280
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	400
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,500
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	73
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,575
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1½	280
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	150
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	387
Kurrachee Landing	600	300	300	30	300
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,990	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	60	10 pr.ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	105
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs22	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		130
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	31½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£10	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 12	—	c.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		430
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50		110

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-2	Nom.
Gold Leaf	" 27-9	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	" 26-14	
Do. do. new	" 26-12	
Australia bar Gold	" 26-14	
Bombay bar Gold	" 26-6	
Sovereigns	" 17-2	
Do. Dramas	" 17	
[illegible]	" 26-14	
[illegible] Do.	" 26-12	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 8-24m., 6.12a. Low water, 0-26m., 2-1a.
Fortnightly Organ Recital, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 6 p.m.
Lecture on Zoroastrianism, Framji Cowasji Institute, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre : Cinematographe, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Obra and Dumra entered, and the steamer Culna left the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Peshawar and Archimade entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Nairung left it on Sunday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Art Society will be held on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 6 p.m., at the Elphinstone College.

DIVISION OF WORK IN THE MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—From the 1st instant all the morning police cases are inquired into alternately by the Acting Second and Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrates at the Mazagon Police Court.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July last was 3,226, the daily average being 104, and the number of new admissions 913.—Parsees 660, Hindus 979, Mahomedans 846, and Christians 741.

LECTURE ON ZOROASTRIANISM.—Dr. Nishi Kantas, Ph. D. of the Universities of Leipzic and Zurich, and the late Principal of the Hyderabad College (Deccan), will deliver a lecture on "Zoroastrianism," this evening, at 6 o'clock, at the Framji Cowasji Institute. All are cordially requested to attend.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day (Tuesday)—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalem, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Kilwa, Linde, Chinde, Madagascar, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Pretoria (S. A. K.) Natal, Cape Colony, and East London, per extra s.s. Nowshera, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day (Tuesday).

FALL OFF A LADDER.—Hurdyal, a Joolai Mahomedan, aged thirty years, residing at De Lisle Road, and employed as a carpenter on the construction of the new fire-brigade station at Sankli Street, was, on Sunday afternoon, descending a ladder from the second to the first storey, when he accidentally fell from a height of about eight feet and sustained injuries to his head, right arm, and chest and severe internal shock, which necessitated his removal to and detention at the J. J. Hospital.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The P. and O. Co.'s China mail steamer Peshawar, Captain Francis Cole, which arrived in harbour, on Sunday evening, from Shanghai, experienced heavy south-west monsoon with rain and heavy sea. The same Company's steamer Mazagon, Captain E. T. Denny, came in yesterday from Kobe, and encountered strong monsoon and considerable westerly swell on the coast. The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, which arrived here, on Sunday, from Karachi met with fresh to moderate west-south-west winds, sea and swell with occasional showers of rain.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The following notice has been issued by the Postmaster General :—Through communication having been restored on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Lines, mails for and from Gujarat, Ahmedabad, Kathiawar, Cutch, Poona, Deccan, S.-M. Country, Madras, &c., will now be forwarded by the ordinary routes, though some of the trains may run irregularly for some time. The public are recommended to post their letters for the Foreign mails a day earlier than the advertised dates during the continuance of the monsoon, as interruptions on the Railway lines are of frequent occurrence and cannot be notified to the public in time.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes on Sunday:—Rain has held off since yesterday. Abundant rain has fallen, and everything points to a good harvest.—Four Mianis have been arrested in connection with dacoity at Songad on the 30th April last, in which a marriage procession was looted out of valuables. The case is set down for hearing on the 15th instant.—A case in which one Jagjiwan, a brakesman on the B.-G. J.-P. Railway, was charged with having committed theft out of certain packages in his charge (on 20th July 1895), and belonging to one Narsi Keswajee, is discharged. The Deputy Political Agent, Songad, held that though the evidence raised considerable suspicion it was not conclusive to prove him guilty. The accused was given the benefit of the doubt.—Cholera has subsided here, while it has totally disappeared at Botad. Not a single case has been reported for a week.

CHEATING BY PERSONATION.—Before Mr. P. H Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Kale Khan Vazeer Khan with personating Jan Mahomed Roshan, in the employ of Major Hoskyns, residing at Marine Lines, and cheating his brother, Mamoo. The latter received a letter, preceded by a telegram, at Jhansi, purporting to be sent by his brother, Jan Mahomed, and requesting him to assist him by sending Rs. 80. Mamoo suspected there was something wrong, and sent the letter and telegram to his brother in Bombay. He placed the matter before his master; and Major Hoskyns handed the same over to the police. The Commissioner deputed Mr. Framji to investigate the matter. He traced the offence to the accused, who pleaded guilty, and his Worship sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Kondi, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, the kept mistress of one Vithoo Rama, a mill-hand, residing with him at Arthur Road. From the evidence adduced before the coroner it appears that Kondi had been living happily with Vithoo, in whose keeping she had been for the last four years. For the last month she had been suffering from diarrhœa and pain in the abdomen, and during the last five days the malady increased, and she grew worse. She took no medicine, but on Friday night she told Vithoo that some people had advised her to take opium, and asked him whether she could follow the advice. Vithoo got angry with her, and told her not to take opium. About o'clock, on Saturday morning, Vithoo left home and went to work as usual, and about 7 a.m. deceased brought his breakfast at the mill. About noon Vithoo returned home to take his midday dinner, when he found Kondi lying unconscious on the floor, breathing very heavily. He at once placed her in a victoria, and conveyed her to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that she had been suffering from opium poisoning. She was detained under treatment, but she never recovered her consciousness, and died subsequently. From the evidence of the opium vendor at Byculla, it appears that, on Friday evening, Kondi purchased from his shop two annas worth of opium, which she appeared to have taken. The jury returned a verdict of suicide with opium.

BURGLARY AT DAYLIGHT.—Before Mr. Furdoonji Sorabji Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mynn charged Baboo Motee, a Hindu mill-hand, with house-breaking by day and theft of a currency note for Rs. 5, Rs. 6-6 in cash, and a silver ornament, of the value of Rs. 5, the property of Baboo Govind, an employe in a coach factory, residing at Girgaum Back Road. On Friday morning last complainant locked the door of his room and went to work On his return home at lamp-light, he found the lock on the door intact, but on entering the place discovered his box open, and the lock, which appeared to have been opened by means of a duplicate key, lying on the ground close by. On examinning the contents of the box, the complainant discovered the property mentioned aboce stolen therefrom. Complainant then made no report to the police, but on the following morning he found that his room had been broken intolthrough a bamboo partition, which separated his room from an adjoining one, which was occupied by the accused. The complainant made inquiries about the accused, but not finding him in his room, his suspicions were aroused, and made a report to the police. The accused was arrested, and on examining his person, some scratches were found on his back, which confirmed the complainant's suspicions that he must have entered the room through the bamboo partition. Enquiries were made, and the stolen property was recovered from a Marwaree, to whom the accused had sold it. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous inprisonment.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENTS.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Sabha Dhondoo, aged twenty years, lately a carpenter, employed at the Saraswati Mill, and residing at Chinchpoogly. About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Sabha was seated on a staging, and was fixing some corrugated zinc sheets to one of the arches of the boiler house, when one end of his dhotur was suddenly caught in the shafting of the mechanic's shop, which was revolving, about half-a-foot from the staging, and he was carried round. An alarm was raised, when a number of labourers turned up and the machinery was stopped. When extricated he was found to be unconscious and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination by the house-surgeon, he was found to have sustained a scalp wound exposing the bone, a fracture of one of the bones of the left forearm and other injuries to his body. He never rallied, and died on Sunday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.—Another inquest was held immediately after the above one had been concluded, regarding the death of Babaji Mahadao, a Hindu lad, aged twelve years, residing with his uncle, at Byculla, and employed as a labourer in the Hindustan Mill. About half-past 1 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 14th ultimo, deceased, who was working in the carding department, stood on a wooden stool and was removing cotton from the machine, when his foot slipped, and he fell and in the fall got his right arm caught in the belt of the machine. The machine was stopped and he was at once extricated, but not before the right forearm was completely fractured. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was further discovered that the ends of the bones of the fractured arm, were protruding through the wounds. He also had a simple fracture of the upper arm and a facerated wound in front of the arm pit. He progressed favourably, and on the morning of the 31st ultimo an operation was performed under chloroform. That night he had high fever, which continued until his death which occurred on Sunday evening. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above evidence was recorded.

AUDACIOUS OBTAINMENT OF MONEY.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent McDermott charged Shunker Vaman, lately an actor, but at present out of employ, with trespassing in the house of Miss Edge and with cheating Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchund, solicitors, and several other European ladies and gentlemen, in respect of various sums of money, amounting to about Rs. 2,000. Mr Velinker, pleader, appeared for the accused. It appears that, on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo, the accused called at the bungalow of Mr. Edgelow, solicitor, at Malabar Hill, and represented to that gentleman that he was a nephew to his partner, Mr. Goolabchund, and that he (accused) had come to Bombay from Surat with the family of Mr. Goolabchund, and that during the journey they had been robbed of their money, tickets, and other valuable articles. The accused further represented that they discovered the robbery on their arrival at the Grant Road station, where they had been detained as they had no tickets and no money to pay the fares, and requested Mr. Edgelow to lend him some money for their assistance. Mr. Edgelow, relying on the accused's statement, gave him a currency note for Rs. 10. Three days afterwards accused obtained money from a lady, named Miss Edge, in similar manner. On the matter coming to the knowledge of Superintendent McDermott, that officer arrested the accused on Saturday evening, and on an inquiry ascertained that accused had cheated several European ladies and gentlemen out of their money. Mr. McDermott asked for a short remand, in order to enable him to trace the several persons who had been duped by accused. The magistrate remanded the case until the 11th instant, and ordered accused to be liberated on bail on his own recognisance in a sum of Rs. 300 and one surety for a like amount. In the event of accused not furnishing the security, he was ordered to deposit Rs. 300 in court.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A POSTAL PEON.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent McDermott charged Babaji Sumbhaji, a postal peon, attached to the Tardeo Post Office, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with fraudulently appropriating the sum of Rs. 80, being the amount of money order sent by one Jingoo Dalal, a washerman from Bushire, to the address of his son, Latchoo Jingoo, residing at Chickalwady, Bombay, under section 48 of the Post Office Act. Mr. Velinker appeared for the accused. Superintendent McDermott, in applying for a remand, stated that in the beginning of the month of April last Jingoo sent a money order for Rs. 80 from Bushire to his son, Latchoo in Bombay. The money order duly arrived at the Tardeo Post Office in Bombay in the middle of that month, and the postmaster entrusted the amount of the order to the accused to be handed over to the payee. The accused, instead of paying the amount to Latchoo, misappropriated the same to himself and paid off his debt due to several Marwarees in Bombay. The fraud was not discovered until about a month ago, when Javahir Gungadin, a Purdasee washerman, and a relation to the complainant, came down to Bombay from Bushire, and on inquiries ascertained that Latchoo had not received the amount of the money sent through the Post Office in Bombay by his father. They made inquiries at the Tardeo Post Office, and the postmaster advised them to get the receipt of the amount from Bushire. On Saturday last the complainant and the payee, Latchoo, proceeded to Superintendent McDermott, and reported to him of the fraud. Mr. McDermott went with them to the Tardeo Post Office, where he reported to the postmaster and then took accused in custody under Section 48 of the Post Office Act. Accused subsequently made a statement and took Mr. McDermott to several shops of Marwarees, who produced the books, which Mr. McDermott initialled. Mr. McDermatt further stated that on Saturday evening he asked the Tardeo Postmaster for information, which be then refused to give, unless, Mr. McDermott brought a written Order from the Presidency Postmaster. He asked for a remand in order to enable him to make further inquiries into the matter. The magistrate remanded the case until the 12th instant, refusing the application of Mr. Velinker to enlarge his client on bail.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

PROSPECTS OF A STORM.

SIMLA, AUG. 3.

SUNDAY'S observations :—The storm which was at the head of the Bay on Saturday intensified slightly during the day and began to move in a direction between west and west-north-west and was central at 8 a.m., on Sunday, midway between Balasore and Chaibassa. Very strong monsoon winds prevail at the head of the Bay, where the weather is probably stormy with hard squalls. Light to moderate general rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Pressure has increased in the Peninsula, Central India, the Gangetic Plain and Burma, and has fallen slightly in the Punjab. The Bombay current is blowing strongly and is in part directed to Upper India. The east and south districts of the Punjab have received fairly general and favourable rain. Rawalpindi and Sirsa, each report two inches ; and Delhi, Murree, Umballa, one inch. The Bombay current has given general but moderate rain in the West Coast, Central Provinces, Central India, and East Rajputana. Sutna, Jeypore, Raipur, Nagpur, Pachmarhi, each report amounts slightly exceeding one inch. The storm will probably march westwards through the Central Provinces within the next 48 hours and give heavy rain.

LATER.

Monday's observations :—The storm has advanced into the Central Districts of the Central Provinces. The centre at 8 a.m. was little to the south of Jubbulpore and had hence advanced about four hundred miles in the west by the north direction. The storm has given heavy downpour in the Central Provinces during the past twenty-four hours. Raipur, Seoni, and Pachmarhi, each report six inches ; Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore, three inches ; Amraoti, Saugor, and Sambulpur, two inches. Winds are increasing on the Bombay Coast and heavy rain has fallen in Malabar and moderate rain in the Konkan, Central India, and Madras Coast Districts. Favourable rain has fallen over the greater part of East Rajputana, East and South-East Punjab, and the western districts of the North-West Provinces. Ajmere has had three inches; Mussoor e, Roorkee, Delhi, Sirsa and Ludhiana, each two inches; Murree, Lahore, Sialkot, Agra, Jhansi and Bareilly, each one inch. Strong monsoon currents obtain more especially on the West Coast. The storm in the Central Provinces will probably advance in westerly direction and give moderate to heavy rain in Berar, Eastern Districts, Central Provinces, and Central India, and increasing winds and rain in Konkan and Gujarat.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE weekly meet of the above club took place at Santa Cruz, on Saturday last, when nine members turned out, and had an enjoyable afternoon. The breeze was blowing freshly, but was very unsteady, which accounted for the poorer scoring at the longer range of some of the members. The range was somewhat saturated, owing to the heavy rain that had fallen during the early part of the week, but as it held off nearly all the afternoon, the firing was performed in fair weather, and some of the scores were very good. Spoons were won by Vol. F. Hainsworth at 700 yards, and Col-Sergt. Ashdown at 800 yards.

11th Competition.	700 yds. Score.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23 a
Col-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Rifles	22 b
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	21 c
Col-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Rifles	17
Vol J Mason, B B & C I R Rifles	15
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	12
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	12

(a). Handicaped 6 points. (b). Handicapped 2 points. (c). Winner of Spoon.

12th Competition.	800 yds. Score.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23 a
Col-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Rifles	21 b
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Col-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	17
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Rifles	10
Vol J Mason, B B & C I R Rifles	9
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	9
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	8

(a). Handicapped 6 points. (b). Handicapped 2 points. Winner of Spoon.

CHURCH FEES AT BASSEIN.

THE following is the text of a memorial which has been addressed to the Right Rev. Dr. Antonio Pedro da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop "ad honorem" of Cranganore, by the Catholics of Thana District, Bassein :—

May it please your Lordship,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bassein, and parishioners of the Churches of Our Lady the Mother of God (Palli), Our Lady of Grace (Papdi), Our Lady of Remedies (Dhauli), Our Lady of Mercy (Khaular), the Blessed Apostle St. Thomas (Sandor), St. Michael (Purim), Holy Cross (Calvario), the Holy Ghost (Nandakhal), and St. Thiago (Agashi), beg humbly to state that the parishioners of the Bassein Churches have learnt, with much regret and concern, through your Lordship's organ, "O Oriente Catholico," of 2nd May, 1896, that a table has been published therein, and that fees in respect of marriages, baptisms, masses, funerals, and other services and ceremonies have been raised almost 50 per cent. above the scale now in force.

(2) As it was intimated in that journal that the fees in question would be enforced from the 1st of June 1896, the parishioners of the above nine churches assembled in a public meeting on the 24th of May 1896, and decided that a telegram be sent to your Lordship praying that the new scale may not be enforced and that a representation would follow.

(3) We have now, therefore, the honour to respectfully submit, on behalf of ourselves and our fellow parishioners, that the new charges will operate harshly on us, and to solicit the favour of your Lordship's patient and careful attention to the following facts and observations.

(4) We may be allowed to say that before the publication, by your Lordship, of the above named table, it was contemplated to approach your Lordship with the prayer that the existing rates may be reduced by 15 per cent., as they weigh heavily on us and our fellow parishioners. However, before the intention could be carried into effect, we were astounded to hear that your Lordship has been induced to take an action by which the already heavy burden will be made intollerably heavier. Our surprise is all the greater, because it is alleged that some of our principal parishioners were consulted on the subject. It would be interesting to know who these principal parishioners are, and still more interesting would it be to listen to their views in favour of new charges. We would suggest that when any new measures are to be interoduced, at least a fortnight's notice should be given through the vicars of our churches. In the case now under reference to your Lordship, the vicars have never intimated your Lordship's intention, and the news filtered only through your Lordship's journaal.

(5) Your Lordship may not, perhaps, be aware that the Catholics of Bassein are a very poor community. They are mostly cultivators of the soil ; the vast majority lives from hand to mouth. The daily earning of a labourer when employed is four annas. That the people are poor may be inferred from the fact that they are obliged to pledge their ornaments in order to meet the expenses of funerals, and many a vicar will be able to inform your Lordship that the jewels mortgaged have not been redeemed for years, though interest is being paid thereon to the church at 12 per cent. [It is the custom in India to wear some sort of jewellery, and it serves them in times of emergency to obtain money by mortgaging it. It is about the only property of exchangeable value many families possess. Marriages have also led many a parishioner into indebtedness and bankruptcy. There is hardly a single parish throughout the length and breath of Bassein where 5 per cent. of the population can be found free from debt ; it is no exaggeration to affirm that the vast majority of your Lordship's flock is, for want of education and other causes, in the clutches of sowcars. We may also be permitted to bring to your Lordship's notice that, whereas during the palmy days of the Portuguese supremacy in these parts of India the Government dues were very light, the imposts have been greatly raised by the British Government. The land taxes have been augmented, heavy fees have been levied on wines, spirits, and liquors ; salt, rice, and other necessaries of life have become dearer. The soil, too, does not yield as much, as it did in times past, and the produce of rice, is so small that it does not last from one season to another, and this is felt all the more severely, because while the population has largely augmented, the means of sustenance and the chances of earning one's livelihood have lessened, for here, where the people are uneducated and are not brought up and trained to different professions and trades, the soil alone has been unable to furnish the increasing demand made on it by the bulk of the Bassein Catholics and their families.

(6) On the other hand, the sources of the priests income have multiplied. Within the space of twenty years the population of Bassein has almost doubled, and we need not observe that this means an increase of births, deaths, and marriages and consequently of religious ceremonies and services. Since the introduction of charges for perpetual graves, the incomes of the priests have further augmented. In addition to the moneys obtained from baptismal, marriage, and funeral services and ceremonies, viz., masses, high and low, frequently given by devout parishioners, and we may be permitted to observe that though we have been rendered, poor our faith in the efficacy of religious services has increased. To this tendency may be reasonably attributed the increased number of masses offered for various purposes from time to time, and other ceremonies performed. And it is desirable to mention here that both the British and the Portuguese Government pay monthly stipends to the priests. Bequests have also been made, and these are the additional sources of income to vicars and priests. Thus your Lordship will find that the collective incomes of the priests are handsome enough. Neither the music masters nor the sancristans are entitled to increased remuneration. As the priests' incomes have augmented, so theirs ; if the former are benefitted by the increase of population, so the latter.

(7) In the foregoing paragraph we have indicated the sources of priests' incomes. We now desire your Lordship's permission to point out the advantages the vicars and their assistants enjoy. They have free quarters to live in, the repairs, &c., of which are either made from the Fabrica or by subscriptions raised amongst the parishioners. Wines, flour, wax, and other requisites for Church services and ceremonies are also met from the Fabrica, and we may state that where a Municipality exists, such as at Papdi and Remedies, halalkhor and other services are paid out of the "Fabrica, whereas the vegetable produce, fruits of Church compounds, &c., are utilized by priests. The only charges falling on the priest are his servant's salary and food, his own clothing and food, and a few incidental expenses. The means of living in Bassein are comparatively cheap, and we may be excused for venturing to inform your Lordship that it is not within our knowledge that any priest has returned from Bassein in indigent circumstances or died possessing no means. Instances are not wanting of priests having amassed wealth.

(8) For ready reference, we herewith attach a tabulated list (Marked A), showing the charges in force, and those tabulated by your Lordship. It may be added that the old charges given in the list are those prevailing in the Papdi church (now the seat of the Vara). They are higher than those in force elsewhere. We invite your Lordship's careful consideration of the list in question and of the notes appended in connection with the respective charges or items. Both in the present and the proposed scales, the charges in favour of the Fabrica are comparatively insignificant, the greater share falling to the lot of the priests. In the case of funerals of three priests, three candles are supplied, one to each priest, besides the four on account of altarage, and all these become the personal property of the priests. This consideration may be taken into account of estimating the amount of priests' emolument. Further, whereas the capas and bells are purchased, repaired, or mended from the Fabrica, or at the cost of the parishioners, the priest grudging to pay even six pies for the cost of renewing the bell rope, the entire income therefore is enjoyed by the vicar. We respectfully submit that at least half of the income should be credited to the Fabrica.

(9) In the circumstances stated we beg to respectfully and humbly pray that your Lordship will be graciously pleased to reduce by 15 per cent. the existing fees, viz., those that are in force previous to the table published in the journal, "Oriente Catholico," and kindly order that a copy of a table framed on the basis of our prayer be furnished to us. This arrangement will be a fair and equitable one, and whilst lightening the burden that presses on the people, it will afford a sufficient income for the priests. We are your Lordship's children, in Christ, and believing, as we do, that you are animated towards us with fatherly affection, we flatter in the hope that our prayer will be graciously granted, for which we shall fell ever grateful.

(10) In conclusion, we beg that your Lordship will bless us and our families. We may, however, bring to your Lordship's notice that although we have requested you by wire not to enforce the new rates, there have been cases in which the said new charges have been recovered from several parties, and we shall, therefore, be obliged by your Lordship's intimating vicars not to put the enhanced rates in force until our prayer for reduction of 15 per cent. on the old charges has been finally disposad of. For facility of communication your Lordship's despatches to us may be addressed to Mr. Manoel Rebello, Dhamami, Papdi, Bassein, Thana District, and we should be very thankful if the same is written in English.—We beg to remain your Lordship's most obedient children in Christ.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the cuain offting ; teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all gains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

MATCHES IN DANGER OF DETERIORATION.

AGARCHAND MEGHRAJ VS. OWEN AND OKELL.

THE plaintiff is a resident of Bikaneer, carrying on business as a merchant and shroff in Bombay, while the defendants are Mr. George Okell, Mr. George McLaren, and Mr. Richard Roberts Owen, carrying on business as merchants in this city under the name of Messrs. Owen and Okell. The plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 8,556-1-6 as damages, and Rs. 5,000, as compensation in respect of certain goods said to have been detained by the defendants. Mr. Macpheron, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanje and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Scott, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that, on the 8th June, 1894, the defendants attached before judgment, by actual seizure, certain cases of matches belonging to the plaintiff as mortgagee in possession, which were stored in his godown at Clive Road, Port Trust, and which were the property of the firm of Essoofally Allibhoy, the defendant in suit No. 255 of 1894. Plaintiff called upon the defendants to raise the attachment ; and on their refusing to do so, obtained a judge's summons for the purpose. The summons came on for hearing in June 1894 before Mr. Justice Starling, who ordered the matter to stand over till the following month to enable the defendants to file a suit to establish their rights to attach the goods ; and directed that, if such suit was not brought before the 7th July, the summons should be made absolute. The defendants accordingly filed a suit to establish their right, alleging that the mortgage of the goods by the firm of Essoofally Allibhoy to the plaintiff was fraudulent. The suit came on for hearing before Mr. Justice (now Sir Charles) Farran in November 1894, and was dismissed with costs. At the date of the attachment, the firm of Essoofally Allibhoy was indebted to the plaintiff to the extent of Rs. 41,000 ; and by an arrangement between that firm and plaintiff, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum was also due to the plaintiff. The latter had, before the attachment, given instructions to his auctioneers to sell the goods ; and on the 12th July, 1894, had offered to deposit the amount of the defendants' claim against the firm of Essoofally Allibhoy in order to get the goods released from the attachment and sold by him, as the matches were deteriorating by being kept in his godown during the monsoon. The defendants refused to allow the goods to be sold on the ground that the Official Assignee claimed that the whole of the goods in the godown belonged to him. The plaintiff, however, alleged that no such claim had been set up by the Official Assignee. The plaintiff, on the 30th July, obtained a rule "nisi," calling upon the defendants to show cause why the matches should not be sold. The defendant, Mr. Richard R. Owen, made an affidavit to the effect that matches imported from Europe, were invariably packed in tin-lined cases and did not deteriorate. On the strength of that statement, Mr. Justice Starling discharged the rule, remarking that the defendants would be liable for damages if the matches did deteriorate. In consequence of that the goods remained under attachment till the dismissal of the defendants' suit of the 16th November, 1894, and a portion of them were damaged. The plaintiff caused goods to be sold by public auction the same month, when they realised Rs. 24,936-6-0 ; and as the market price had then fallen, he sustained a loss to the extent of Rs. 8,556-1-6, the amount now sued for. In addition to that amount, he also claimed Rs. 5,000 as compensation for the defendants having wrongfully seized the goods, having persisted in attaching them, and imputing fraud on the plaintiff's part.

The defence was that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief claimed, as it was untrue that they had refused to allow the goods to be sold. On the contrary, they had repeatedly urged him to consent to the sale, but he always refused to do so. The Official Assignee had never set up any claim to the goods ; and the defendants denied that Mr. Justice Starling had remarked they would be liable if the matches deteriorated. If the matches were in any way damaged, which the defendants did not admit, such damage was due to the act of the plaintiff ; and they were therefore not liable. They did not know upon what grounds the plaintiff claimed the Rs. 5,000 compensation, and they submitted that the case should be dismissed with costs.

After the plaintiff was examined, certain proposals were considered between the parties for an amicable settlement, or a compromise. Eventualy, by consent, his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,000, including damages and costs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ras Elba, 1,709 tons, Captain E L Moore, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Maroa, 4,451 tons, Captain C A Adams, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's extra steamer Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain E T Denny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe (29th June), with a cargo of 5,900 tons of coal.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Archimede, Captain Vernengo Domenico, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa :—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Thomas, Mr. Shaway Barr, Mr Manug Kin, Mr Tun Win, Mr K P Desai, Mr A M Espino and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, cleared yesterday for Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain C O Mennie, Mr J H Murray, Mr W Bedford Mr and Mrs J E P DeSouza and five children, and 65 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Archimede (s)	Domenico	Genoa, July 13.
	Mazagon (s)	Denny	Kobe, June 29.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Nairung (s)	Wright	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Maroa, Adams, for Calcutta.
" Ras Elba, Moore, for Calcutta.
" Dwarka, Tice, for Karachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Oriental, for London.
" Mazagon, for China.
" Chanda, for Calcutta, &c.
" Thibet, for Jeddah, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
30	Purnea s	Rangoon.
	Mecca s	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
30	Mecca s	Calcutta.
	Purnea s	Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Gordon s—26 cases whisky, and 25 cases gingerwine, Pestonjee Maneckjee ; 17 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood ; 8 cases whisky, F Fischer and Co ; 50 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Raventhaler s—10 cases perfumed spirit, Rustomjee Maneckjee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee ; 9 cases padlocks and 25 cases slate pencils, Joseph Soares and Co.

Bhopal s—10 cases padlocks, Joseph Soares and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—20 bales writing paper, S A S Dawood ; 22 bales paper E M Abdoolally and Co ; 5 cases exercise books, Gopaldas Vundravandas ; 19 bales brown paper, H Mahomedally ; 41 cases enamelledware, Dada Dewraz ; 16 bales printing papers, and 8 cases note papers, K Abdoolhoosein ; 6 cases printing paper, N Cumroodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—6,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co ; 180 cwt coir yarn, Jairaj Laljee ; 44 bales wool, M Balia ; 29 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 6 bales wool, R Pritamdas.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—37 bales wool, Kika Khooshall ; 24 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co ; 5 bales carpets, H S Lalljee and Co ; 125 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co ; 40 cwt deer horns, Buxey and Limjee ; 5 cases nutmegs, Moledina Lalljee ; 6 cwt gum, storax, K Joosub and Co ; 88 cwt coir rope and 37 cwt coir yarn, D Maneckjee and Co ; 50 cwt deer horns, C Nanjee ; 7 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 264½ cwt mother of pearl shell, M J Jooma and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Jupiter s—1,000 cwt linseed, John Fachiri.
Armenia s—100 tons old iron, C Boggiano.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Werneth Hall s—6,000 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gisela s—102 cwt gum, Bauer and Krause.

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro s—150 cwt ooplate 34 cwt sandalwood, and 51 cwt googal, C Ebrahim and Co ; 37 cwt senna leaves, 125 cwt olibanum, 10 cwt morthoothoo, and 148 cwt googal, Quan Lun Eaoo ; 5 cwt peacock feathers, and 10 cwt gallnuts, M M Essabhoy ; 100 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co ; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—3 dubas cow bazar, Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co ; 8 cwt genda horns, M M Essabhoy ; 1 box cow bazar, P F Talati ; 32 cwts ivory, C Abdoola and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Letimbro s—125 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Hiroshima Maru s—21 bales cotton, Tata and Co.
Kaisar-i-Hind s—2½ chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 52 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 6½ chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hiroshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	68 21	66 92	71 88	65 21
Monday, August 3	0 35	0 42	0 42	0 62
Total	68 56	67 34	72 30	65 83
Total fall to Aug. 3, 1895	21 31	34 82	35 91	36 20
Total fall to Aug. 3, 1894	61 9	48 31	48 96	43 49

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 3RD OF AUGUST, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 21 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·496	C	2	82·7	75·4	91	1·60	18·26	+4·68
Agra	29·467	NE	4	92·0	76·7	87	1·04	8·48	−6·56
Cawnpore	29·423	E	7	99·4	82·6	74	...	8·16	...
Allahabad	29·383	ENE	16	91·1	78·2	91	0·55	12·93	−6·08
Jhansi	29·415	NE	1	91·1	77·2	87	1·00	23·49	+4·05
Jacobabad	29·445	SSE	7	106·4	84·0	70	...	1·61	−0·04
Karachi	29·459	WSW	12	87·3	80·0	79	...	7·38	+3·12
Jeypore	29·501	N	3	87·1	75·4	83	0·16	7·34	−5·68
Ajmere	29·522	NW	2	84·9	76·6	94	3·20	19·70	+9·21
Deesa	29·521	W	10	88·2	76·0	93	0·04	15·41	+1·30
Ahmedabad	29·521	W	2	87·2	78·1	94	0·02	16·62	...
Bhuj	29·511	WSW	14	85·4	75·9	87	...	14·34	+5·25
Rajkot	29·550	WSW	10	82·4	74·7	93	0·30	28·22	+9·27
Veraval	29·569	W	10	79·0	75·8	91	0·06	14·85	...
Neemuch	29·488	NW	11	81·8	73·1	91	0·66	19·37	+4·34
Indore	29·494	WNW	8	80·3	72·1	95	1·07	15·52	−0·56
Saugor	29·3·6	NE	4	83·2	72·1	93	1·88	24·79	+6·37
Jubbulpore	29·305	NE	6	88·4	74·1	89	3·12	40·95	+8·75
Hoshangabad	29·372	NE	9	78·3	73·6	95	3·32	28·45	+0·60
Khandwa	29·480	W	12	79·7	72·6	95	1·19	...	...
Raipur	29·424	SW	21	78·2	72·1	92	5·65	40·73	+14·07
Nagpur	29·419	SW	20	[illegible]	72·6	98	2·59	34·19	+9·57
Amraoti	29·513	W	14	76·5	71·3	100	1·53	23·11	+4·85
Akola	29·518	WSW	9	79·0	72·2	95	0·66	22·19	+5·00
Surat	29·559	W	L	84·0	78·6	93	...	35·33	+6·23
Malegaon	29·565	WSW	14	83·4	72·1	95	0·05	20·88	+11·24
Bombay	29·622	W	18	84·2	76·3	88	0·64	65·69	+17·84
Poona	29·627	WSW	21	80·1	70·4	86	0·04	19·90	+1·88
Ahmednagar	29·605	SSW	16	81·3	70·9	93	...	13·90	...
Aurangabad	29·604	WSW	7	83·9	70·2	95	0·15	21·74	..
Sholapur	29·641	SW	15	85·8	71·5	77	...	7·57	−2·21
Ratnagiri	29·701	WNW	11	83·0	75·4	93	0·83	41·99	−27·70
Belgaum	29·714	WSW	7	74·2	67·3	94	0·93	43·32	+19·00
Goa	29·741	W	19	[illegible]	75·4	87	1·05	42·43	...
Karwar	29·759	SW	8	81·7	75·0	81	1·14	58·35	−20·44
Mangalore	29·816	WNW	4	82·3	72·9	93	1·67	80·14	+6·81
Calicut	29·832	NE	9	78·3	72·0	94	4·00	72·70	+8·07
Cochin	29·855	C	M	80·7	73·2	93	1·24	63·45	+12·02
Bangalore	29·789	WSW	16	79·7	65·3	85	0·11	3·95	−4·57
Secunderabad	29·657	W	15	90·1	70·9	77	0·02	8·34	−4·06
Masulipatam	29·637	WSW	14	89·5	77·1	80	0·08	11·33	−0·35
Bellary	29·71	WSW	11	88·7	73·2	69	..	1·47	−2·42
Cuddapah	29·692	W	M	94·1	75·8	69	0·12	5·21	−3·22
Madras	29·782	SSW	8	90·5	75·3	74	0·37	4·15	−2·28
Coimbatore	29·809	W	5	80·4	69·3	88	0·15	7·54	+4·79
Trichinopoly	29·781	WSW	14	96·6	76·8	60	...	0·40	−2·92
Negapatam	29·787	SW	12	93·0	77·9	77	...	1·49	−2·82
Colombo	29·860	SE	8	81·0	74·5	93	0·72	11·59	−1·60
Aden	29·663	S	14	91·3	74·9	69	..	0·01	−0·06

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate F= Fresh, S= Strong, H= Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall :—J J H= 0·35 (69·08) ; G T H= 0·42 (67·34) ; St G H= 0·47 (70·77) ; C P= 0·64 (65·69).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and at Jhansi, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest at and about Jubbulpore, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep. Winds are cyclonic over the greater part of the country, and the force has been strong to a gale at Raipur, Nagpur, Malegaon, Ahmedabad, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Bombay and Khandwa, 24 at Nagpur, 20 at Bangalore, and 18 at Goa. The maximum temperature is in very large defect of the normal at Amraoti and Delhi, and the minimum 5° in defect at Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Very heavy rain has fallen at Raipur (5·35"), and Calicut (4·00"), heavy at Hoshangabad (3·32"), Ajmere (5·20"), and Nagpur (2·59"), between one and two inches at Delhi, Agra, Indore, Saugor, Khandwa, Amraoti, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin, an inch at Jhansi, and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Jeypore, Rajkot, Neemuch, Akola, Bombay, Aurangabad, Belgaum and Cuddapah. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved westwards and its centre now lies somewhere in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore, where the abnormal deficiency amounts to about one quarter of an inch. It is a deep depression and is giving heavy to very heavy rain in the Central Provinces. It shows at present a tendency to move westwards. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is one and a half times steeper than usual, while between Bombay and Karwar it is nearly twice its average strength, thereby indicating the probability of more or less heavy rain on the whole of that coast. As the storm is moving westwards, heavy rain is likely to fall in Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar, and on the Sahyadri Range. The monsoon gradient between Bombay and Deesa is becoming steeper, and conditions are becoming favourable for heavy rain in Gujarat. The wind velocities are likely to increase on and off the West Coast to the north of Karwar. There is some danger of water rising again in the river Narbada.

AUG. 2.

Pressure has increased briskly in Central India and at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad and Amraoti, and has been steady or has changed only sligthly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are steep. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Poona, 20 at Bombay and Secunderabad, and 18 at Malegaon. The maximum temperature is largely in excess of the average at Jhansi, and the minimum 5° in excess at Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (2·29"), between one and two inches at Calicut, Cochin, Nagpur, Raipur, Jeypore and Delhi, and light to moderate showers at Jhansi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Amraoti, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Masulipatam, Madras and Colombo. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay slightly exceeds its normal, and conditions are favourable for rain in light or moderate showers on the whole of that coast; elsewhere ordinary monsoon wheather conditions prevail, and rain in light or moderate showers is also probable. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a small depression to the east of Raipur and, as the disturbance moves westwards, the weather in the Central Provinces is likely to become unsettled. On the West Coast to the north of Karwar a slight increase in the wind velocities is to be expected.

The Mail Steamer Oriental left Aden on the 27th, and reports having experienced up to Latitude 14° 30' M., Longitude 54° 24' E., at midnight on the 28th light to moderate north-easterly to southerly and south-westerly winds, southerly sea and south-easterly swell ; to Latitude 17° 13' N., Longitude 65° 39' E. at midnight on the 30th July, strong monsoon, with moderate gale, overcast sky and high sea and swell ; to arrival at about 7 a. m. on the 1st, moderate to fresh monsoon, overcast sky, high sea and passing showers.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·628
Temperature of the Air	degrees	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·6
Dew Point		76·5
Relative humidity of Air		·876
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·0
General Directions of wind*		WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	729
Fall of Rain		0·6
Total fall during month		1·11
" " year		65·23
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd Aug		0·12

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3.

SATURDAY's telegraphic news through Reuter was confined to that from New York, as far as finance and the markets on the other side are concerned, these being also closed to-day for the holidays; and on that account, and in the absence of the usual figures we are not able to give our weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	dec.	Rs. 42,10,889
" " Branches	Inc.	" 1,29,288
Other "	Dec.	" 29,52,671
Government Securities	Inc.	" 2,63,237
Other authorised "		Unchanged.
Loans	Inc.	" 2,75,147
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	" 5,82,383
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	" 1,46,428
Cash	Dec.	" 7,859,842

MONEY.—There has been no change in the position of the Money Market, which remained easy during the week covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day; but the Bank's Cash Balance shows the large diminution of over 78¼ lakhs at 257¾ lakhs. The larger portion of this depletion, however, is owing to heavy withdrawals from Government Deposits at the Bank's head office; the difference being made up chiefly by takings from Private Deposits, for exceptional purposes. There was also, in the direction of trade requirements an increase of over 5¾ lakhs in Bills Discounted, and of 2¾ lakhs in Loans.

COTTON has been taken from stock by the Mills to-day to the extent of 1,050 bales, consisting of 200 each of Jalna Ginned, at Rs. 180; Bijapur, at Rs. 175; Dhulia, at Rs. 166; and Wadwan, at Rs. 186; 150 Akola, at Rs. 177¼; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 152 per candy. Exporters have bought nothing at all to-day. The market has remained steady in tone without any further change in prices.

The official telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the Cotton-growing districts this morning record a further fall of over 15¼ inches of rain at Broach since last advices by wire, making a total fall from 1st June to date of nearly 57 inches, the average from June 1 to August 31 being about 32-1-8 inches, and the yearly average 44¼ inches in this district. When this morning's message was despatched, the weather looked like clearing up, and it need hardly be said that a break was much needed. In most of the districts of the Dhollera circle the plants required fine weather, the rainfall at Bhowunggur to date having been over 21½ inches, against an annual average of 28¼ inches. In the Oomrawattee circle less than an inch of rain had been registered in any district except Oomerawattee itself, where 2¼ inches had fallen, and where the crop needed fine weather as it did also at Khangaum; but the plants were flourishing at Barsee, and Jalgaum. At Beawar, in the Bengal circle, 9 inches of rain had fallen since last advices; the rain was general over the district, and the plants were flourishing, as they were also at Agra and Delhi in the same circle; but at Cawnpore, all crops were suffering from too little rain.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—There has been no change in the position of these markets to-day, the demand from exporters continuing small, and the feeling steady in the case of the former, and quiet in the latter, prices in both being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,203 bales.
Wheat	8,477 cwts.
Linseed	943 "
Rapeseed	1,438 "
Castorseed	3,823 "

FREIGHTS.—This market is unchanged, rates ruling from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per ton. Further business has been done for Marseilles per Planet Mercury (s) at 6s. 6d. per ton, August shipment.

EXCHANGE opened this morning steady at 1s. 2 3-16d, for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, as they closed on Saturday. Rates subsequently improved 1-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and some business transpired at this figure. Merchants' Bills have been scarce; but the rate for these has not changed, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2¼d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 9-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50¼	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone to-day, and rates have advanced to 110 for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 109 13-16 for the September settlement, closing on the same level. The new Three per Cents have been quoted at the enhanced rate of 104 5-8.

SHARES.—This market has been quiet in tone today with only a small business passing. In the case of half-a-dozen Mills their Scrip have advanced to our quotations and in a few more it has declined; but upon the whole rates are steady and unchanged. In Miscellaneous Bombay-Burmah Trading, have advanced Rs. 35 in the second Issue; and Kemp & Co., Rs. 2 per share.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 1st August, compared with the Statement of 25th July, 1896:—

	July 25.	Aug. 1.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	54,00,000	54,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,27,24,566	85,13,677
Do. do. at Branches	23,96,702	25,25,990
Other Deposits	4,51,35,763	4,21,83,092
Post Bills	6,988	6,748
Credits, undrawn	30,32,307	29,03,130
Rs.	7,86,96,326	7,15,32,637
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	80,96,058	83,59,295
Other authorised Securities	41,35,232	41,85,232
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	73,79,147	70,30,908
Loans do. do. do.	1,38,31,656	1,41,36,803
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,06,31,335	1,12,13,718
Dead Stock	4,10,533	4,10,533
Stamps and Stationery	15,860	15,913
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	5,60,672	4,04,244
Cash	3,36,35,833	2,57,75,991
Rs.	7,86,96,326	7,15,32,637

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 2.

10 p.m.	79·2

MONDAY, AUGUST 3.

6 a.m.	78·9
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	79·2
4 p.m.	79·4

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th July 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	100	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	34	6	1	41
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	900	400	10	1,310
Total for 3 weeks	1,500	500	20	2,020
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	397	110	2	509
Per mile of Ry do.	23	6	...	29
Total to corresponding date do.	1,067	406	6	1,479

Increase for the week..........Rs. 201
Ditto to date.......... " 341

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 25th July, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,75,505	2,18,705	8,507	4,02,717
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles	...	...	...	3,35,758

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DUMAYNE—August 1, at Malabar Hill, Mary Macadam, wife of Frederick George Dumayne, and third daughter of the late John Macadam, of Blaizoer, Drymen N. B.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORDE—July 27, at Dooga Gali, Murree Hills, the wife of Captain Lionel Forde, R. A., of a son.

HALLIDAY—July 29, at Gaya, the wife of F L Halliday, Esq., Bengal Police, of a daughter.

HOLDER—July 31, at his residence in the School of Arts, Madras, the wife of Mr E Holder, of a daughter.

KING—July 28, at Osmanthorpe, Ranikhet, the wife of Captain Cecil King, the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, of a daughter.

McCARRON—July 14, at Pilsgate, Simla, the wife of Geo H McCarron, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KERR—ZUBERY—July 4, at St Andrew's Church, Darjiling, by the Rev A J A Robarts, H T Kerr, Dilaram Toong, to Harriet, widow of A Zubery, late of Kurseong Tea Estate.

DEATHS.

GIBSON—July 27, at Calingapatam, of quinsey, Charles Colin, son of Alexannder and Emily Gibson, aged 4 years and 6 months.

MONRO—July 25, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, of peritonitis, the Revd H H Monro, B A, Rector of the Diocesan Schools, Naini Tal.

SHILLINGFORD—July 27, at Kolassy, Purneah, George William Shillingford, eldest son of the late J J Shillingford, of Kolassy, aged 51 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1896.

OPINIONS differ as to the relative merits of the Sikh and the Gurkha as a soldier. That both have acknowledged merits would scarcely be contested by Lord Wolseley himself, who having no personal knowledge of either would be impartial on a question of the kind. The Sikh has the advantage in physique, being head and shoulders over the tiny and agile Nepalese hillman. Yet it is said that while both are equally fearless in fight, the stalwart Singh, like the Afghan, has a silent dread of the murderous kukri which, wielded by the deft wrist of a foe, lithe and fierce as a panther, disembowels the colossus before the uplifted tulwar has time to descend and cleave the dwarf-fiend in two. There are or were officers of experience who considered the now decried Mahratta a better and more reliable all-round soldier than either Sikh or Gurkha. While all goes well the Sikh is a splendid soldier. But when the Commissariat is at fault, rations short and marches long, and the prospect no longer bright, the Singh is apt to accept the decree of fate, lie down and take no more trouble in a matter which has ceased to interest him. The Gurkha is not subject to this idiosyncracy; but he has another which is all his own, and perhaps even more likely to disconcert the calculations of his superior officers. When he sees his enemy before him he is convulsed with an overwhelming desire to shed his blood and slay him. He can scarce restrain his impetuosity till the word is given to charge. Once let go, no order in the drill-book will stay him; he must bury his kukri in the vitals of the scoundrels in front of him. Whatever the changing conditions of the fight may require, he will no more renounce his charge to go and do something else about which he cares nothing, than Prince Rupert's troopers would leave off pillaging the baggage of routed cavalry, to lend their aid to hard-pressed comrades who had not been so successful. The Mahratta has shown himself in many a campaign free from either of these failings. When rations are short he sings away his pangs, and marches on with a light heart. If he is ordered to halt in a charge he obeys as a matter of course, for he never gets out of hand. That at all events was the character he earned for himself in times not so far distant under officers of distinction who held high command in campaigns which live in history. The fashion of the day is to give our confidence wholly to the men of the North, Sikhs, Gurkhas, Punjabis, Pathans; all good men undoubtedly in their several ways. Of these not the least formidable to any enemy is the Sikh. But how many people know exactly what the Sikh really is? The name is not that of a nation or a people, but of a sect. A Hindu sect in origin, at first a protest against Brahman rule, developing later into a quasi religious order, whose mission it was to fight the Mohammedans. They spread the faith as taught by the ten Gurus, especially by the last and greatest, Govind Singh, whose father, the Ninth Guru, died or was murdered in a Mohammedan prison. His aim was to avenge his father's death by overturning their Empire and founding his own upon it. To conciliate the Hindus he sacrificed to the Goddess Durga, and then preached the Khalsa, the Elect of God, the Pure, who were all equal. His policy was to get rid of the trammels of caste which created divisions and did not allow the common people to bear arms even against the Mohammedan invaders. This remarkable man was born in 1660 and died in 1708.

A "Handbook on Sikhs for the use of Regimental Officers," by Captain R. W. Falcon, has just been published by the *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad. This book, though specially written for military officers, is of considerable interest to anyone who desires to know more of the Sikh. The author has the highest possible opinion of the Sikh, and states it in no measured terms. He expresses a hope that this book, "sketchy as it is, may help those officers not yet acquainted with the Sikh, and who are brought into contact with him, to better understand and appreciate that splendid pattern of a native soldier, simple in his religion; worshipping the One God; broad in his views; free in not observing the prejudices of caste; manly in his warlike creed, in his love of sports, and in being a true son of the soil; a buffalo, not quick of understanding, but brave, strong and true." To understand the Sikh, it is necessary to have some idea of his religion, and Captain Falcon clears the ground a good deal for us in this by giving a brief sketch of the chief differences between the Hindu proper and the Sikh. He reminds us that a Sikh and a Singh are distinct. A man may be born a Sikh, but he is made a Singh. He becomes a Singh only when he takes the oath of initiation as a follower of the Tenth Guru, Govind Singh, the warrior priest, preacher, and hero. Then the Sikh has the right to the surname Singh, and is then only a true Sikh. The Pahul or oath of initiation is never taken until the boy is old enough to understand its meaning and its obligations. It is taken at different temples, according to the convenience of parents, but the Golden Temple, at Amritsar, is the favourite place of initiation. The observances entailed by the Pahul are too numerous to mention here, and many of them have fallen into disuse, but the chief signs still kept up by true Singhs are the five things that begin with the letter K, called the five K's: (1), the Kes or uncut hair; (2) the Kangha or comb worn in the hair; (3) the Karad, the sword, now worn in miniature in the puggri; (4) the Kach, a drawers reaching nearly to the knee; (5) the Kara, a iron bracelet worn on the wrist. They all take the surname Singh, or lion, do not use tobacco, and eat meat killed by the sword; they never eat beef. These are the outward signs of the true Singh. Caste has somewhat crept in among the Sikhs from their living among Hindu populations, but they are not slaves to caste in any way. Captain Falcon gives a most interesting review of caste as it influences the lives of the inhabitants of the Sikh country. The Sikh in his marriage customs follows very much the Hindu ceremonial in its complicated and expensive ramifications. He also makes a point when possible of dying upon the ground. The Sikh dead are burned. The bones of the hands are sent four days after the body has been cremated, or as soon after as possible, to be thrown into the Ganges. Should a Sikh die an unnatural death, *i.e.* on a bed, on the roof of a house, by snake bite, by accident, or in any other than the orthodox way of being placed on the ground to breathe his last, then his or her relatives must go to Pihewa, in the Umbala district, to perform the necessary obsequies. The soul of the Sikh who dies in an unorthodox manner, is supposed to be malevolent, and to haunt and annoy their relatives. Therefore the journey to Pihewa of the surviving relations is somewhat urgent. The Sikh is by no means a bigot. He willingly worships at other shrines, though according to the strict letter of the Adi Grunth he should not do anything of the kind.

Captain Falcon travelled through the Sikh country for the express purpose of obtaining as clear an idea as possible of its inhabitants, and getting reliable information on the spot. He comes to the conclusion that the value of Sikh recruits, and the characteristics they are likely to show as soldiers depend more on the districts they come from than on their tribe. Yet tribe must also be considered, as heredity counts for much. Therefore, when you get the right tribe in the right district, you have also found the best soldier. The author draws up an excellent Vade Mecum of "the districts, castes and tribes, with relation to their value for military purposes." He accompanies this with two maps, one showing the distribution of the Sikh tribes, and the other the Sikh Tahsils, divided for purposes of recruits into "Very good," "Good," and "Fair." A useful chapter is devoted to hints on recruiting, with itineraries for the recruiting officer, marking the districts where he is likely to get the best soldiers. He adds a very interesting record of the chief Sikh families in the Punjab, taken from Sir Lepel Griffin's *Punjab Chiefs*. The chapter on recruiting would not be complete without some reference to the extraordinary number of strong able-bodied men, who leave the service in disgust. It is an unsatisfactory and depressing fact, well known to regimental officers; a tour in the districts impressed it strongly on Captain Falcon. It is no new symptom, and he thinks that smallness of pay is not the true reason. Probably the difficulty in obtaining leave when wanted may have more to say to it. He suggests that if leave were more easily granted, the Sikh soldier would remain longer in the service. When he asks for leave it is for very sufficient reasons; either for the ceremony of his betrothal, or for his marriage, or for the final home-taking of his wife. For the betrothal ceremony the date is fixed by the bride's relations, and they will never change the date, but will even prefer to betroth her to someone else on the spot if the first chosen bridegroom fail to appear. The marriage ceremony is settled by the priest, and it is almost impossible to alter the date. Any change of day for any of these events means serious loss on both sides, as great preparations for feasting the friends are made at heavy expense. Therefore he thinks it would be wise to let the soldier have his leave at the time he applies for it. The Sikh's other reasons for asking for leave are either agricultural or legal, law-suits being very numerous. In either case much precuniary loss is entailed if the soldier cannot return to his home. The knowledge that he could obtain leave when necessary would very probably prevent discontent, lessen the home-sickness, and make of the Sikh a long service soldier, instead of, as he now too often is, a three years' ranker.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE evidently believes in the happy mean in which philosophers tell us wisdom is mostly found. On a recent occasion the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal gave the Maharajah of Durbhanga a very plain hint that he considered too large a sum had been spent upon the preparations for his reception and entertainment on visiting the State in the course of his tour. But at Dacca the other day he had cause to animadvert upon the absence of those marks of respect which the head of a Province generally receives from the municipal authorities of the towns he visits. What the Municipality of Dacca failed to do, the Mahomedans of the town took into their own hands, and presented an address of welcome. This led Sir Alexander to make the caustic remark that this was the first town he had visited where "the Municipality had effaced itself." This clever thrust was followed by a very ingenious line of argument. The ordinary observer might suppose that this want of courtesy on the part of the Dacca Municipality was due to prejudices rightly or wrongly entertained by them against the Lieutenant-Governor. But that distinguished administrator cannot bring himself to believe anything of the kind; the absence of an address is due in his opinion not to an implication of demerit on his part but to "something worse"—disunion, and failure to learn the first principles of local self-government. The description his Honour gave of the unsatisfactory condition of the town certainly goes to support that view. It is twenty-six years since Sir Alexander was last in the city on the Baragangi, and although since then local self-government has been granted on a considerable scale, he is of opinion that little or no progress has been made. Cholera and other diseases still ravage there. He plainly hinted that if the Commissioners remained so unfaithful to the stewardship committed to them, Goverment would be compelled to take back the civic privileges granted to the town, and administer it through their own officers. He reminded them that it was for the sake of Dacca that the Municipalities Amendment Bill now before the Bengal Legislative Council provides for raising special taxation for the larger towns. The remarkable speeches Lord Harris delivered at Sattara and other Deccan towns in the autumn of 1894 were regarded as exceptionally outspoken pronouncements, but they were mild in comparison with the rasping speech of Sir Alexander Mackenzie at Dacca.

OUR London correspondent writes:—"I recently called attention to the manner in which Cambridge seems to be cutting out Oxford so far as India is concerned. I had the advantage, a few days ago, of discussing the subject with a gentleman prominently identified with Oxford, and he attributed the superiority of the sister University in this respect to the fact that she has Professor Cowell to look after the Oriental studies as well as to be the guide, philosopher, and friend of the Indian students. Moreover, the Masters of Christ's and Emmanuel also take a real and deep interest in the young men from our Eastern Empire. At Oxford, on the other hand, there are divided counsels, and though Sir M. Monier Williams has worked hard, and with the very best objects in view, there is much jealousy among those who are regarded as the best authorities. That being the state of things, it is not surprising that Oxford, notwithstanding that she has the advantage of an Indian Institute, should be unpopular among Indian students and is doing little for India in comparison with the results achieved by Cambridge. It is understood, however, that a committee of representative and influential men will meet at Oxford shortly to discuss the situation, and as the University authorities have at last consented to add Persian to the Oriental curriculum, it may be hoped that before long some adequate return will be given to those who have subscribed so generously and liberally towards the erection and maintenance of the Indian Institute."

MR. J. M. MACLEAN has, we hear by the mail, expressed his intention of asking the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, as the distance intervening between the present terminus of the Indian railway system on the south of Afghanistan and that of the Russian railway system on the north is only about 700 miles, and Russia is now making a further extension of the Transcaspian line in the direction of Herat, Her Majesty's Government will consider the expediency of opening negotiations with the Afghan and Russian Governments for the construction of a line through Kandahar and Herat connecting the two systems, with a view to the completion of an overland railway to Calcutta. The same suggestion was made to the Government at Simla some years since by the Russian General Abramhoff, and received cold welcome. Many things have happened since then, and Mr. Maclean's proposal may have better fortune. Mr. Curzon's reply will be awaited with interest by all who indulge the hope that at no very remote period we shall have railroad connection with our Eastern possessions.

THE Marquis of Tweeddale, Chairman of the Eastern and Anglo-American Telegraph Companies, wires to us from London to the following effect:—A Committee is about to be formed to inaugurate an international memorial to commemorate the inception and extension of Submarine Telegraphy, connected with the names of Sir John Pender, the late chairman of the Eastern, Eastern Extension, South African, and other Telegraph Companies, Sir James Anderson, and Mr. Cyrus Field. In view of the great Imperial and international importance of the subject, we concur with the noble Marquis as to the desirability of establishing such a memorial, and commend it to the commercial public in India.

THE s. s. Ganges, with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden, at 1 p.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive here, at 4 p.m., on Saturday. The s. s. Oceana left Aden, at the same time, for Australia.

THE Uganda Railway in particular, and the East Africa Protectorate in general, continue to indent on India for their labour supply. 215 emigrants arrived in Bombay from Karachi on Sunday afternoon by the steamship Dumra and have been staying in a shed at Mallet Bunder, pending their departure for Mombassa.

THE *British Medical Journal* of July 18 says:—"Sir J. Accacio da Gama, of Khoja Moholla, Bombay, who was recently appointed Physician to the King of Portugal, has in that capacity been attached to the staff of the Duke of Oporto, Viceroy of Portuguese India."

MANY readers will be glad to learn that that favourite troupe, Mr. H. Stanley's Opera Company, will pay a visit to Bombay, and give a farewell performance next Friday evening at the Tivoli Theatre, the piece selected being Byron's comedy "Our Boys."

A GOVERNMENT Resolution in review of the Forest Administration reports of the Bombay Presidency and the annual report of the Bombay Forest Survey, comments on the "most unsatisfactory delay in the submission of these reports to Government," the reasons for which have not been adequately explained. It is further remarked that the conduct of the establishment seems to have been even worse than in 1893-94. The question of revision is under consideration. Government thank the Conservators and Deputy Conservators, but remark unfavourably on the errors and discrepancies in the report, and the hope is expressed that care will be taken to secure more accuracy in future.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday, an animated discussion ensued on the proposal of Dr. Bhalchandra to refer the resolutions forwarded by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, chairman of the meeting of the Medical Profession of Bombay, to the Commissioner for remarks. Mr. Wacha termed the resolutions "utter rot," and Mr. Mehta said that Dr. Katrak had brought forward his old subject in another form. Mr Bomanji Master considered that Mr. Wacha's amendment of recording the resolutions and informing Dr. Atmaram that they had done so, was a discourteous act, and he added that, in spite of his often professing to be a lamb, Mr. Wacha was playing the part of a wolf. On a division, the amendment was caried by twenty votes to seventeen, all the medical gentlemen on the board voting against it.

AT the Lahore Chief Court, on Thursday, F. E. Roy came up for trial before Justice Reid, causing the death of a dhobi, at Lahore, on the 31st May. Mr. Sinclair, Acting Government Advocate, prosecuted, and Mr. Grey, barrister, defended. The Court was crowded. The charges were culpable homicide not amounting to murder, under the second part of Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and under Section 325 of the Code. Dr. Coates, Civil Surgeon, gave medical evidence, and, in answer to Mr. Sinclair, said that he could claim to be an expert in the matter of post-mortems. He was for six years Civil Surgeon at Peshawar, where post-mortems were very numerous owing to the excessive number of murders there. The number of post-mortems at Peshawar average about one hundred a year. He examined the body of the deceased and found four bruises on the face, the left eye swollen blackened, two bruises on the right side of the chest with very indefinite margins and other external injuries. With regard to the internal injuries, seven ribs were fractured and the soft parts in the neighbourhood of the fractures were lacerated. The breast-bone (sternum) was also fractured transversely. The case was adjourned.

Capital has the following remarks about Rhea:—It is a stingless nettle that will grow in almost any soil that is not inundated. It is indigenous to Assam and can be traced away, we believe, right through Burma and the Shan States into China. That it has been long known in China is beyond a doubt; but the caring of it has not received much attention at John Chinaman's hands, although rude appliances have been in use for scraping the gum from the fibre for many years, and these crude implements can be seen at the British Consulate if any one is anxious to see them. In Assam the so-called Assamese silks are largely mixed with rhea. The great value of the filasse is that it retains its lustre and shines just as the silkworm silks does, until it has been several times subjected to the treatment of the Indian dhobie; wear out though it won't, but simply loses its lustre, and those who have been in the habit of wearing Assam silk suits can distinguished the rhea filasse which has been mixed by the tiny knots into which it forms after several thrashings of the Hindu washerman.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

INTERVENTION OF THE POWERS.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

France, Russia, Germany, Italy, and Austria are in favour of a blockade of Crete so as to prevent the landing of Greek Volunteers and Arms, leaving the Turks free to restore order in the Island.

Great Britain dissents from such an arrangement, though agreeing to joint mediation to induce Greece to fulfil her duties towards the Porte and bring the Cretans to accept a reasonable compromise.

The German and Austrian Press accuse Great Britain of selfish isolation, thus disturbing the concert of the Powers in the matter.

THE STATE OF CRETE.

The troubles in Crete have now extended to the southern part of the Island.

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

Latest advices from Crete state that the insurgents, reinforced by the peasants in the Province of Candia, are marching on the town of that name, and that much trouble is feared.

THE MATABELE WAR.

Advices from Buluwayo state that Colonel Paget with a force of two hundred Hussars and Mounted Infantry has left Fort Tuli for Fort Victoria.

LI HUNG CHANG IN LONDON.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

Li Hung Chang has arrived in London, where his reception was of the simplest character. Colonel Colville, Master of Ceremonies, and the Chinese Ambassador were present.

Admiral Tracy and Consul Scott, who have been appointed to attend him, met his Excellency at Southampton.

THE SURREY AND YORKSHIRE MATCH.

In the cricket match between Surrey and Yorkshire, the latter were beaten by an innings and sixty-one runs.

AFFAIRS IN BULGARIA.

The tomb of the late M. Stambuloff has been wrecked with dynamite.

It is believed that the act is the outcome of party spite.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir William Grove.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUG. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 24th July, left here for Bombay, at 1 p.m., to-day, and the steamer Oceana, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, AUG. 3.

The question of raising an Eurasian and Anglo-Indian regiment for Indian service is, I hear, to be taken into consideration at an early date by the Government of India. It is exceedingly probable that more than one regiment will be organised, if found expedient.

APPOINTMENT.

Major Kemball will be appointed to succeed the late Colonel Mason permanently as Assistant Quarter-master-General, Army Head-quarters.

MR. CROSTHWAITE.

Mr. Crosthwaite, the Governor-General's Agent at Rajputana, will visit fifteen principal States in the Agency during the ensuing cold season after parting with the Viceroy. Mr. Crosthwaite left Simla *en route* for Oodeypur, this morning.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

It has been decided to postpone all the principal Bills to the Calcutta Session.

The following other Bills, however, will be taken into consideration during the Simla Session. :—The Regimental Debts Act ; the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure ; the Glanders and Farcy Act, postponed at the last meeting ; the Electric Lighting Bill ; a Bill to empower the Governor-General to control the Naval and Military buildings within the Municipal limits ; and the Indian Fisheries Bill..

INDIAN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

EAST SURREY VS. SHROPSHIRE L. I.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 3.

This afternoon, in the competition for the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield, the Shropshire Light Infantry easily defeated the East Surrey Regiment by two goals to love. The Shropshires will now meet Calcutta in the final tie.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[STEAMER] MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, AUG. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this evening.

HONGKONG, AUG. 2.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay.

COLOMBO, AUG. 3.

French mail steamer Ville De La Cidat, and Orient line mail steamer Oroya, from Suez, arrived.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd August, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	... p.m.	...	...
Teheran	3	2	46 p.m.	...	18
Suez	3	2	35 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 3rd August, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	41	—	5
" Karachi	...	26	—	1
" Madras	1	22	—	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam, interrupted, locality unknown.

Lines being now restored except on East Coast there is no excessive delay to any class of traffic.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 17.

HOLIDAYS!

WHAT a world of meaning there is in that simple word ! What visions of cloudless skies, blue seas, and laughing wavelets it conjures up ! With what infinite delight do we indulge in day dreams and anticipations at the mere mention of the word. And yet how easily it slips of the pen as one sits down in the cool of the evening to jot down one's summer thoughts. Are ours, dear reader, to commence to-morrow, the day after, or when ? Ah, that's the question. Few there are nowadays who do not find the time and the means for a day or two at the sea-side and a splash in the briny, as the provincials so rapturously describe the boundless blue that encircles our shores. A dip in the briny ! What does this mean to the toilers at the loom, the forge, the vice, or the anvil ? Just a few capers and splashes probably, in water with a brackish taste in the mouth and very often, perhaps, much colder than it appears as it dances and heaves in the summer sunshine. But how such an experience lingers in the memory of the workers who only get a glimpse of the ocean once in a twelvemonth. I daresay some of my readers have read the superfine criticisms of the people who write for the class journals, and have wondered, as I have, why there should be all this sneering at the masses who have the audacity to get tanned by the same sun and blown upon by the same breezes as the classes. Let everyone have a holiday if possible, and if perchance some few find the weather too hot, or the friendship of companions too alluring, and "indulge" just a little too freely, surely we need not deny the welcome break in monotonous toil to the many because of the indiscretions of the few. Holidays ! the more the merrier, say I. If anyone doubts the efficacy of a few days change let him enquire of any of the great companies who employ thousands of hands as to what the annual "outing," or wayzgoose, as the printers have it, means in promoting good fellowship and cementing good feelings between employer and employed. Were masters and men to commune together with greater frequency we should not hear so much of the dislocations in trade which vex the souls of those concerned.

A BRITISH WORKMAN.

There are no particular sporting topics just at hand, and so I will here introduce a little incident which came under observation a week or two ago. We had been melting and perspiring through an especially red hot time, and turned into an old-fashioned hostelry on the outskirts of a big city for a quiet game of bowls. I am fond of bowls, as I think every Englishman is whose cricketing days are over. Well, we played our game in the afternoon sun, hot as it was, with rolled-up shirt-sleeves and much enjoyment. Then we retired to one of the shady arbours for a cooling drink, which [we, happy if misguided mortals, considered well earned. Comfortably stretched out in one corner, unobserved by us before, we found a swarthy, tanned, and grimy British work man puffing quietly at his well seasoned clay, with a gill of ale in front. As black and as grimy as you like, but splendidly robust. His brow was "wet with honest sweat," and I have little doubt the muscles of his brawny arms were strong as the iron bands of Longfellow's immortal blacksmith. In no sense abashed by our presence, he gave us a good day, and lolled at his ease, as splendid a specimen of a toiler as one could clap eyes upon. It had been very hot, said he ; we agreed. And what more natural opening for a chat could be imagined. Then he told his tale. He had worked in his "shop" Monday and Tuesday, and this was Wednesday. How he had stood the suffocating heat and dust he didn't know. For two successive evenings he had gone home dripping wet with perspiration, and sat in his back garden too tired almost to smoke till bedtime. From six in the morning to five o'clock in the evening were his hours, and they were just as busy as they knew how to be. Hammer and tongs all the time, with the clank of steel here, the whirr of machinery there, the hissing of steam and the hum and rumble of shafting eveywhere. Magnificent music all will admit. Music, too, which builds up fortunes. Upon the morning of the third day the perspiration got into the eyes of our British workman, and made them smart, and as he drew his arm across his forehead to swish away the beads he felt a bit "done up"—this was his exact expression—he hesitated in his work, and formed a resolution instantly. Down went his tools, and on went his coat. Reporting himself to his foreman, he said he must "chuck it," an expressive vulgarism for leaving work. Then he wound up a not uninteresting little story in something of a grandiloquent manner. "They say Britons never shall be slaves," blurted he, "and I didn't see why we should start it." There was a rough, honest candour about the man one could not help admiring, and though to the political economist and the rest of those who would teach "higher aims" to mankind it would be a heinous crime to leave work without notice in the manner he did, for my own part I did not care to take up the cudgels against him by arguing on the laws of supply and demand. He had already informed us he could go into a fresh shop in the morning if he chose and could probably get a bit more money. But he respected his "gaffer," he said, and would not like to do anything shabby. It is not for me to enter into the ethics of the labour problem here ; I merely give this bit of everyday life as it came under my personal observation. I wonder how often the out line of this would apply in any of our commercial centres.

SNOBBERY.

Not so very long ago the papers informed us how righteously indignant a certain provincial magnate was over the visit of a "horde of excursionists" to the seaside town over which he condescendingly permits the light of his countenance to shine. Was such conduct as this ever dreamt of before ? The railway company which issued tickets for the visit to this heaven upon earth ought surely to have considered the dire consequences likely to result from such an outrage upon the sanctity of the place. Are we, I wonder, never to rid ourselves of that searing line of Tom Hoods : "Alas for the rarity of Christian charity, Under the sun !" One dreads to think of what may happen to those misguided excursionists who have dared to come "'twixt the wind and his nobility !" But a truce to all such frivolity. Let us fervently hope that someone will take his mightiness on one side and tell him what an ass he has made of himself. If no one does this in private, it should be the duty of the Press to do so. "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof ; the sea and all that therein is." So we sing in our churches Sunday after Sunday ; so the ministers of the Gospel trumpet forth to the world ; so He taught us in that wonderful sermon on the Mount—a sermon which even the great Dr. Parker has never equalled, with all his wealth of florid expression. Law and order must be maintained at all costs, and it is fitting that our highest offices should be filled by our best citizens—citizens with broad minds and tolerant natures. In the instance under notice some little mistake appears to have been made when selecting a representative of law and order ; somehow or another a representative of snobocracy appears to have got the wrong label attached.

SEASIDE ATTRACTIONS.

To some people, it has been well said, the sea is never uninteresting, and I think I happen to be one of these. To me the music of the ocean is always exquisite, and when wanting something soothing to read after a long tiring ride. I invariably turn to Byron and linger over his beautiful lines commencing "Roll on thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll ; Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain." To a jaded spirit there is repose in every syllable of this sublime passage. It has been my good fortune to gaze upon the sea in many of its varying phases, but I never tire of it. Of course, one does not get the "boundless blue" exactly at the mouth of the Mersey ; there's a touch of the drab about it at Hull, at Portsmouth, at Plymouth, at Harwich, at Greenwich, at Queenborough. But there's always something picturesque even about the old coal boats, the mud banks, and the gnarled old salts whose language mostly is of wind and weather. Some may not like the smell of tar and paint, and that indefinite odour inseparable from boats and barges. But one can soon leave the dull colour of Portsmouth for the vivid blue of the shores of that southern gem, the Isle of Wight. The dirty, browny-green of the Mersey changes ere Liverpool is lost to sight, and muddy Queenborough is long ago forgotton ere Ostend or Flushing comes into view. Perhaps as one grows older the peculiar sentimental feeling grows stronger on one, but I for one have to confess to a longing to see the last of a port sailed from, and were I asked straightaway which picture of a departure by boat lingers most vividly in my mind. I should have to say the slipping out of Kingston Harbour one glorious evening in early autumn. The quay at Dublin, when one is dodging in and out of the busy throng, with spars and masts everywhere, may not be the most inviting spot for a reverie, but once outside the harbour there are few scenes in the British Isles to excel that of Kingstown Harbour bathed in a crimson sunset. It is marvellous, to my mind, and quite worthy the brush of Turner. And yet there is one living artist who would do it justice, and that is the talented Mr. W. A. Wylie, who has depicted so many glorious scenes of ocean beauty. Scarborough at noonday is gorgeously grand, and so also are Brighton, Sandown, Ventnor, Ryde, Douglas, Ramsey, Barmouth, Bournemouth, or any of the famed Welsh coast resorts. But I only know of one particular spot where one can gaze from land and look out upon a boundless expanse of sea from a natural amphitheatre, as it were, and that is at Durnford Head, near Swanage, the home of the great globe. It is a long and tiresome trudge from the quaint little town of Swanage to the top of the cliff, but the jorney is more than repaid by the charming views obtainable when once the heights of the Head are gained.

THE GREAT GLOBE.

Conscious as I am of flitting—and somewhat incoherently too I am afraid—from place to place in a second, and more than conscious of the neglect of sport this week, I am tempted to ramble on again about a seaside sight. With no little interest I came across an item of news the other day to the effect that it was proposed to construct somewhere in the vicinity of the Metropolis a vast globe of stone, upon which London itself will cover the space of a postage stamp. I cannot help thinking that there must be a mistake in the calculations here. It is proposed to construct a spiral staircase for the purpose of viewing this immense artificial globe, and every city and town, every river and mountain of importance will be marked. Truly, a most noble work to contemplate. But shall we ever see the consummation of this ? The great globe at Durnford Head is, I should imagine, something like thirty feet in diameter, built of stone, and weighs forty tons. Upon this cities, mountains, lakes, and streams are wonderfully carved, and it will give my readers some idea of its immensity when I say that the space occupied by the British Isles might be covered by a couple of postage stamps ! And this, I take it, is carved in proportion with the rest of the marvellous production. To a casual visitor it possesses a fascination not to be described by cold type. One needs to stand and gaze out upon the shimmering sea, stretching out with a superb subdued strength as far as eye can reach, and then turn to this stone globe and note what the English Channel appears like upon it as compared to the mighty Atlantic which sweeps the shores of continents. It is a queer little out of the world spot, but brimful of interest to the most unemotional excursionist who ever braved the discomforts of a Bank Holiday ride. The globe is comparatively new, and is guarded with great care. For the benefit of the Philistines who carve their names and scribble initials wherever they find an opportunity I may mention that a couple of large stones, after the style of tomstones are erected on either side of the globe itself, a carved inscription at the head of each inviting persons of this turn of mind to "please inscribe their names below." This has had a fine effect up to the time of my visit ; the globe itself was untouched and the stone slabs were almost clean. When the new globe is erected, with London occupying the space of a postage stamp, if I am spared I shall be amongst the first to visit it. Next week we will chat about sport, an' you will.

THE DAMAGE TO THE TANSA MAIN.

WHEN we first gave intimation to the public about the damage to the Tansa main, it was difficult to ascertain the extent of the damage since the floods were still rising. Now that the floods have subsided, the full extent of the damage is visible. Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, Mr. James, the acting Water Engineer, and Khan Bahadur Murzban repaired to the scene of accident when the floods had gone down, to see for themselves the damage that had been done and to take immediate steps to remedy it. The accident is of a very serious nature. The first damage done is between mile 33-300 feet and mile 30-300 feet. But the damage at this point is insignificant as compared with the principal breaches at mile 31 and mile 30¼. There is also serious damage at mile 30-750 feet and mile 30-350 feet. The cause of these breaches is the unexceptionally heavy rain that fell during the last week. The rain that fell on the Bore Ghauts made the rivers flow, and caused floods in the vicinity The Ulcha river also overflowed its bank on the low ground in the neighbourhood of Kallyan and spread itself out on an area extending over four miles in width, reaching the points where the Tansa line crosses the Bassein creek. The pipes are disjointed, banks are breached, and in many places sunk. It is estimated that it will take at least three weeks or a month to repair the damage. The pipes will have to be disjointed, removed, and re-made before they are re-laid. It is believed, that in order to prevent a recurrence of the accident, more culverts should be made. More pitching is also considered to be most advisable. About three hundred labourers have been employed to repair the damages, and the work is carried on under the direction of Mr. Murzban and Mr. James. Both the officers being very able and energetic, it is expected that the damage will be repaired without any delay whatsoever, and water-supply continued as usual as speedily as possible.

PIRATES IN THE SHAT EL ARAB.

THE Director of the Persian Gulf Telegraphs, Karachi, has wired to Captain Bean, R.I.M., Port Officer, Bombay :—"British Consul Busrah wires : 'I have received satisfactory assurances from Turkish and Persian authorities that special measures for the protection of sailing vessels against pirates in the Shat El Arab will be taken during the forthcoming date season, and shall be obliged if you will give publicity to this information among those concerned.'"

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with English mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 1 p.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 4 p.m., on Saturday. She brings the following passengers :—

Atkins, Mr and Mrs A DeC
Adye, Major Goodson
Arthur, Mr A
Briant, Mr H W
Barneby, Mr T P
Crawley, Mr C E
Daunt, Mr and Mrs
Damaina, Surg Maj
Gilliland, Mr
Gordon, Mr F F
Gillain, Lieut A R
Gregory, Mr E A
Hewett, Mr J
King, Mr H R
Kenns, Capt E A
Moresby, Mr C
Matthews, Mr R T
Munroe, Col S
Pedley, Dr J F
Proctor, Mr
Pakenham, Major and Mrs child and infant
Robertson, Mr J
Stewart, Col N R
Shorrock, Mr
Tripp, Mr S
Taylor, Mr
Travis, Mr S
Warden, Commander
Wilkin, Mr E
Wansbrough, Capt
Younghusband, Major E J

SIR A. P. MACDONNELL in addressing the Legislative Council at Lucknow on the 15th of last month upon the financial position of the Provinces, announced that the expenditure upon famine relief was expected to reach a sum of about 17 lakhs : and he took very legitimate credit to the Government for having dealt with so big a matter so economically. The first calculations drawn up in the early spring estimated that about 8 lakhs would be required for the special purposes of famine relief ; but these figures were confessedly guess work, as even the District officers could not say how far the distress might be expected to develop.

CRICKET.

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THROUGH the energy of Mr. D. J. Tata, honorary secretary of the Parsee Gymkhana, the institution was able to put forth three XI.'s, on Saturday afternoon, to play against three different teams. In spite of the absence of six first-class cricketers, among them Mr. J. M. Divecha, the cricket secretary and his committee could make a judicious division of the forty members available for play on the afternoon, and three fairly strong teams were formed from among them. The first match was with the Hindu Gymkhana, on the ground of the latter ; the second was against the Islam Gymkhana, who had tried their utmost to give a good wicket to the visitors ; and the third was in opposition to the Elphinstone College Gymkhana, on the Parsi Gymkhana ground. The rain had held off during the morning, but towards afternoon the clouds gathered thick, and after a continued threatening attitude the rain came down in torrents and play was rendered impossible. The matches were, therefore, abandoned.

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. PERSIAN C. C.

What promised to be a very stiff struggle ended in an almost one-sided affair, and the interesting fixture, which was played off on Sunday, resulted in an easy victory for the Hindus. The success was principally due to the very powerful attack displayed by Chonker, who captured three Persians at a stroke, the hat-trick disposing of some of the best men, viz., Machliwala, J. Bilimoria, and Seervai. This admirable act of the Hindu bowler secured for him a most praiseworthy analysis of 7 wickets for five runs, giving an average of less than even three-quarters. It is very seldom that a team including some first-class players is disposed of for a meagre total of under twenty, and the large crowd, which assembled on the Marine Lines to witness the game, were simply amazed to find the telegraph board indicating only a total of 19, when the whole of the Persians had batted. Luckily for the Hindus they got the advantage of the wicket first, and knocked up a total of 71 runs. As usual Kirtikar contributed a good share in a neat and decent style. Banda, whose score stood on a par with the former, also played a good game for 14, and Patkar, the last Hindu at the wicket, managed to withstand the attack, and carried his bat for 11, while the rest were dismissed for an individual score of seven and under. Chinoy, the left-hander, bowled very steadily, and though he trundled a hundred times the Hindus could not trifle with him, and he put up no less than ten maidens. His average was 3 for 16. Ariya, who was put in as a change, proved successful, and in the short time that he bowled captured two Hindus for 7 runs. Of the Hindu bowlers Bhandare supported his colleague ably, and though his performance was not of such a high order as that of Chonkar, he was also responsible for three wickets at a cost of eleven runs. The following are the scores :—

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Purshotum, l-b-w Ariya	1
G A Kertikar, c Dubash, b Chinoy	14
L S Bhandare, run out	6
Dadarkar, run out	6
Banda, b Davar	14
Modak, b Machliwala	0
Gosavi, b Chinoy	7
D M Chonkar, c Wacha, b Chinoy	3
G N Bhandare, b Ariya	4
Masurker, b Davar	3
Palkar, not out	11
Extras	2
Total	71

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Davar	75	4	18	2
Ariya	25	0	7	2
Arjani	20	1	5	0
Machliwala	65	5	23	1
Chinoy	95	10	16	3

PERSIAN C. CLUB.

Chinoy, c Gosavi, b Chonkar	1
Arjani, b Chonkar	2
Davar, c Patker, b Bhandare	2
P Bharucha, b Chonkar	0
D Dubash, c Palkar, b Chonkar	8
J Belimoria, b Chonkar	0
B C Machliwala, c Mody, c Chonkar	0
J R Seervai, c Bhandare, b Chonkar	0
C Mody, b Bhandare	0
A D Wacha, c and b Bhandare	0
Ariya, not out	3
Extras	3
Total	19

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
D N Chonkar	41	5	5	7
L S Bhandare	40	2	11	3

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. LORD RIPON CRICKET CLUB.

All the gymkhana grounds on the Marine Lines were lined with spectators on Sunday, as nearly a fortnight had elapsed since cricket was possible. The large number of cricketers who had turned out to see the contest between Hindus and the Persian Cricket Club had to content themselves during the morning with seeing the matches that were played on the Parsee and Islam Gymkhana grounds, as the Hindus could not commence their game until 12-30. The Islam Gymkhana met the Ripon Club, and the former winning the toss at once went on the defensive. They put up a total of 95, which included 30 runs from Mehta and a like number off the bat of Bapuji. Engineer was the only other man who could make something like a score, and put up 17. The rest were disposed of for 5 and under. Azgarkhan, better known to the cricketers as Abba, bowled steadily, and was responsible for 4 wickets, while Ali N. Tyabji secured 3. The other Islam bowlers did not come off. The Islamites opened their venture, but the beginning was not good, the first two men, Hadji Tyabji and M. Ali, being run out. The scoring, however, was consistent, and there was nothing to indicate much vice in the visitors' attack. The game looked even until Ibrahim Rahimtula and Shaffi Tyabji made a determined stand, the former putting up 29 and the latter 32 to their account. Eusufbhai Salebhoy, a colt, promises to be a good defence, and against the kind of bowling he played on Sunday he stands with confidence. He carried his bat for 20 runs, and this should be a good omen for his future cricket career. The Islam Gymkhana found no difficulty in running past the total of their opponents. They had made 146 runs at the close of the innings and won the game easily. The scores were as under :—

LORD RIPON C. C.

Kapadia, b Azgarkhan	1
Mehta, b Ali N Tayabji	30
Shroff, b Azgarkhan	0
Bhimdiwala, b N T Ali	0
Engineer, c M Ali, b N T Ali	17
Bapuji, c M Ali, b Azgarkhan	30
Lalinwala, b M M Ali	1
Choksi, l-b-w, b N T Ali	4
Mariman, run out	0
Shanker, b Azgarkhan	1
Davar, not out	5
Extras	6
Total	95

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Ali N Tayabji	60	2	32	3
Azgarkhan	60	2	21	4
Shaffi C T	36	1	14	0
Sh Husein	30	0	11	0
M M Ali	30	1	10	0

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

H C Tyabji, run out	13
M Ali, run out	1
Esmail Ahmedi, b Bhimadiwala	13
Ali N Tyabji, c Shroff, b Bapuji	12
Azgarkhan, l-b-w Mehta	4
Ibrahim Rahimtula, c and b Bapuji	29
Shaffi C Tyabji, c Karaka, b Mehta	32
M B Kazerani, b Bapuji	1
Esufbhoy Salebhoy, not out	20
Heptula A K, b Davar	5
Sh Husein, c Lalinwala, b Choksi	8
Extras	10
Total	146

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Bhimadiwala	75	3	37	1
Shroff	50	1	32	0
Choksi	26	0	18	1
Bapuji	65	4	20	3
Mehta	65	3	16	2
Davar	25	2	10	1

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. LIBERAL CRICKET CLUB.

The fixure was played out on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, last Sunday, and the Gymkhana were defeated by 17 runs. The Gymkhana had the advantage of the unbeaten wicket, and the Liberals entrusted the attack to Polishwala and Cardmaster ; the former being a good under-hand trundler. The Gymkhana made little or no defence, and it was a pleasure to see M. H. Sanjana put up 29, though in a very crampy style. It was also a matter of delight to his friends to notice that even in the second innings he carried his bat for 22. This was the first time he has made a fair score for his Gymkhana, as on previous occasions he had to be content with an average of 2. The Liberals commenced their venture pluckily, and put together 78 runs ; the principal contribution being Mulla's, who in a free style put up 21 runs. The match was of a special interest, as Mehta, the Karachi man, participated in it on behalf of the Gymkhana. He gave little or no chance to pronounce any opinion about his defence or fielding. He bowled steadily, and though the average was 6 for 24 runs, he did not display any very remarkable performance as the defence of the batsmen who faced him was not first-class. The Gymkhana opened their second innings, and put up 77 runs at the cost of one wicket, Spencer (34) and Sanjana (22) playing a good innings. The innings was closed, and the Liberals were sent in. They put up 27 runs at the fall of the first wicket, when time was called to draw stumps. The scores were :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

S B Spencer, b Polishwala	8
E N Davar, b Cardmaster	5
M H Sanjana, stumped Davar, b Cardmaster	29
R E Mody, run out	2
A H Mehta, b Polishwala	0
S H Batliwala, b Cardmaster	0
P M Hirana, b Polishwala	5
B M Gandevia, c Mulla, b Cardmaster	8
M H Davar, l-b-w, b Polishwala	0
H M Mehta, b Polishwala	2
H E Sanjana, not out	1
Total	60

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
J Polishwala	76	6	24	5
H S Cardmaster	75	4	36	4

LIBERAL CRICKET CLUB.

H H Belgaumwala, c Batliwala, b Davar	7
B N Daruwala, b Mehta	5
K K Kharas, b Mehta	1
S H Davar, c H Mehta, b A Mehta	6
S F Mulla, c and b Davar	21
H S Cardmaster, run out	0
D N Karangia, c Gandevia, b Davar	7
B P Karani, b Mehta	7
F Commisariat, c and b Mehta	8
J N Polishwala, b Mehta	2
N R Master, not out	5
Extra	14
Total	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
A H Mehta	93	11	24	6
E N Davar	65	4	23	3
S H Batliwala	20	1	11	0
M H Davar	5	6	0	0

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. VS. SIR J. J. C. C.

A cricket match was played between the John Bright C. C. vs. Sir J. J. C. C., which ended in an easy win for the former by five wickets and 23 runs. The scores were :—

SIR J. J. C. C.

Paghdiwala, b Doctor	1
Guzdar, C Mistry, b Wadia	16
Guard, b Mistry	3
Bhaimunshi, c Mistry, b Wadia	12
Tavadia, c Doctor, b Wadia	9
Machliwalla, (jnr.) b Doctor	12
Ghondhi, b Doctor	6
Mistry, c and b Mistry	0
Vassaigara, b Mistry	0
Khajotia, not out	1
Ragina, c Wadia, b Doctor	6
Extras	15
Total	81

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

Surti, st Guzdar	14
J. Doctor, st Guzdar	18
Dadi set, b Tavadia	22
Mistry, Bhaimunshi	2
Mody, b Bhaimunshi	0
Suntokjee, not out	25
B. Doctor, not out	4
Extras	18
Total	104

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C. VS. YOUNG NATIVE C. C.

A cricket match was played on the 2nd instant between the above clubs, resulting in a win for the former by 42 runs. The Indo-Portuguese going in first put together a total of 66 runs, the principal contributors to it being Messrs. M. A. D'Mello (19), Valentine de Souza (11), and C. de Souza (11). The young natives then went in, and managed to knock up only 24 runs, they all finding it hard to withstand the bowling of M. D'Mello, who took six wickets at the cost of 6 runs.

THE GOLDEN GANG AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While travelling by rail, on the morning of the 30th May, by mail train, from Secunderabad to Nandura (Nagpur section of the line), two packages of my luggage were put into the brake in charge of the Guard—one was a tin box, and the other a steel trunk (English make). Into the latter all my valuable clothing, gold and silver ornaments, to the aggregate value of about Rs. 5,000, were packed, locked, and tied outside with a rope to make it more secure. But all the golden ornaments, to the value of about Rs. 3,000, were segregated into a small brass box (pan-ka-dubba), and laid into the trunk. The robber has opened this trunk, and robbed from the small brass box, making a selection in extracting the solid golden jewels, such as sursee, bangles, gold mohurs, and solid gold rings, and a few other jewels, to the value of nearly Rs. 2,000, leaving a few others, to the value of Rs. 1,000, untouched, and locked the box and secured it with the rope it was originally tied with by me, in such a manner that I was quite unable to detect any meddling with it, when I took over charge of the luggage at Nandura on the morning of the 1st June. We (i.e., myself and wife, with a child) left Secunderabad by the 7 a.m. mail train, of the 30th May, arrived at Wadi at noon, and left Wadi same time, but from some interruption we were detained at Gulburga for more than two hours, and consequently arrived at Dhond very late and missed the connection. We waited all night at Dhond, and left it by early mixed train, on 31st May, and now continuing our journey without interruption, arrived at Nandura, at 11-30 p.m., on the 31st May. As it was very late at night, I did not take charge of my luggage same time, but got it next morning, at about 9 a.m. Of course, finding no appearance of interference, the box and the lock secure, I opened it, when I found that I was robbed rather heavily. These are two notable points in the modus operandi of the robber : 1st, The pan-ka-dubba contained jewels purely of gold, to the value of about Rs. 3,000, and silver ornaments, and utensils. to the value of about Rs. 2,000, were left in trunk open or rather laid scattered about. From all these a careful selection was made by extracting nothing but the solid golden jewels, and leaving in the dubba French coins and beads, &c., untouched, and in like manner none of the silver articles were touched ; and, secondly, the trunk was locked and tied up again in such a manner that defied detection. A masterly piece of work indeed ; and the above plainly shows that the culprit is one of the old experts in this action, and a professional thief. I have made representations to the police authorities here, and at Dhond and Secunderabad, but nothing has yet come out. I would have represented the matter to the General Traffic Manager too, but this officer is entitled to say, that so long as I took delivery without questioning, he will do nothing and make a clean breast of it. However, I am robbed of a heavy sum in these hard times, and do not understand what to do in the matter. It is a thousand pities that poor people should be robbed like this in the Railway, and I think something should be done to prevent occurrences of this sort, for it is out of question to detect a robber of this sort, where he robs only to such an extent, that in weighing the luggage any sort of meddlings cannot at all be perceived. I think the door leading into the luggage compartment, from that of the room of the guard, should be blocked, that thereby the guard will have no access to the luggages unless he travels by the foot board outside, or any other better arrangements you may think best for the sake of poor people.—Yours, &c.,

S. M. CHINNIAH,
Medical Officer, Nandura.

HOCKEY.

GYMKHANA VS. X. BOMBAY INFANTRY, SATARA.

A MATCH will be played between the above teams, this evening, commencing at 5-30, punctually. The following players will represent the

GYMKHANA.

Goal	F. D. Vines.
Backs	A. K. Green T. D. Moore
½ Backs	L. S. Hudson A. H. Hussey B. J. Stephens
Forwards	A. A. Economo P. F. Fischer F. Wade Brown Hon. P. Thesiger W. Gale

X. BOMBAY INFANTRY, SATARA.

Lieuts. A. J. O'Brien, F. Hill, and A. Britten.
Surg.-Capt. H. MacDonald, and seven sepoys.

THE Madras Government has agreed in the opinion expressed by the Board of Revenue, Salt and Abkari Department, that it is of great importance to obtain the services of an officer of the Inland Revenue Department in England for the supervision and efficient administration of distilleries in the Madras Presidency, and has addressed the Government of India on the subject of obtaining the services of such officer.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DR. COWASJI HORMUSJI presided at the usual monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, when there were present :—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, C. T. Burke, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. De Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, H. G. Gell, Gulam Hoosein Allana, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. B. Phillips, Rahimtulla Khairaz, S. Rebsch, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

BULLOCK CARTS FOR THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Corporation considered Resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 1st July, "that letter to the Acting Secretary, dated 30th ultimo, from the Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 3,196-14-0, to the debit of surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of hiring 25 carts with bullocks and drivers for a period of three months for the Health Department. That, under the circumstances, the Commissioner be authorized to take the necessary steps to hire the carts and bullocks and drivers in anticipation of the Corporation's sanction."

The necessary sanction was accorded, on Dr. Bhalchandra's motion.

A WATER MAIN AT COLABA.

As recommended by the Standing Committee, the Corporation resolved, on the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra, to sanctioned resommendation that sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 1,003-8-10, to the debit of surplus cash balance, for cost of laying a 3" water main from the Colaba Causeway to the Air-compressing Station, fixing two hydrants within the compound, and providing 100-feet hose with two nozzles and six fire buckets.

SCAVENGERING CHARGES TO TRAMWAY COMPANY.

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra, the Corporation resolved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 689-15-0, to the debit of surplus cash balance, to meet the scavengering charges payable to the Bombay Tramway Company.

AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF.

The Corporation sanctioned the writing off of Rs. 400, from the live stock return of the Fire Brigade Department, being the book-value of one horse, which died from heat apoplexy, of Rs. 4,406-3-0, from the live stock return of the Health Department, being the book-value of 62 bullocks that died and 4 which were sent to Pinjrapole during the quarter ended 31st May, 1886, of Rs. 398-0-7, being the amount of outstanding bills on account of the Road and Building Departments as per list submitted, and of Rs. 1,121-5-0 from the live stock return of the Market Department, being the book-value of eleven bullocks sent to Pinjrapole during the quarter ended 31st May, 1896.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER ON LEAVE.

The next item on the agenda was letter to the Acting Secretary, No. 7429, dated 21st July last, from the Commissioner, requesting that, as the Standing Committee in their resolution, No. 3896, dated 15th idem, have granted two months' privilege leave to the Executive Engineer from 1st September 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, the Corporation may be pleased to appoint a suitable person to act in his place.

The Hon Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that Mr. J. W. Smith be appointed to act as Executive Engineer during the absence of Mr. Murzban. He observed that the permanant incumbent in this office as well as in the Health Officer's post required confirmation by the Government, but an acting appointment did not require such confirmation. The Government had, however, the right to veto the acting appointment if they did not approve of it. Mr. Smith had already acted in the post, and was a fit person to be appointed to the office.

Mr. George Cotton seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

TRANSFER OF PLOTS OF LAND.

The Corporation next considered letter from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, of 21st June 1894 (sanctioning the transfer of two plots of land at Arthur Road, admeasuring in all 995·14 square yards, to the Indian Manufacturing Company and the acquisition from them in exchange of a plot admeasuring 1,512·40 square yards, the difference in area being paid for at Rs. 4 per square yard), that from actual measurements it has been ascertained that the areas of the two plots of Municipal land aggregate 975·30 square yards, whereas that of the plot belonging to the mill is 1,525·47 square yards, and that, therefore, the difference of area between the plots to be exchanged will amount to 550·17 square yards, instead of 517·26 square yards, for which payment will have to be made at the sanctioned rate of Rs. 4 a yard. Requesting sanction to the resolution being modified accordingly.

The necessary modification was sanctioned by the Corporation, on Mr. Cotton's motion.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

The next business before the meeting was a letter to the Acting Secretary, No. 5944, dated 1st July 1896, from the Commissioner, on the subject of the claim of Government in respect of two plots of land coloured red and yellow on the plan submitted in front of the Custom House.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, in accordance with a notice, moved : "That Government be requested to be pleased to consent to refer to the arbitration of a small Joint Committee the matter referred to in the said item, as well as the larger question of the claim made by Government to the ground occupied by the Municipal Workshops and Stables, &c., near Crawford Market, as the best and most equitable means of settling these pending disputes between Government and the Corporation." He said that whenever a dispute arose between the Corporation and the Government the position of the former was somewhat remarkable—specially when the rights of the Corporation were perfect and without flaw. Therefore whenever the Government chose to dispute their undoubted rights, the only course open for them was to resort to a court of law ; but it was a course which the Corporation were always loth to adopt, especially against the Government, it being an undesirable course to go to a court of law.

Mr. Shroff remarked that litigation is good for the lawyers.

Mr. Mehta replied that there was no lack of work for the lawyers. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said that in the present case the Corporation were in a very difficult position since the Commissioner said that he did not think it prudent to place all the matters connected with the question, showing on what basis their rights were vested, before the Corporation, and the Corporation therefore were so far in the dark. But if the matter stood by itself, he should certainly ask the Corporation to insist upon the Commissioner placing all matters connected with the question before going to arbitration. If the Government approved of the settlement of the question by arbitration in the present matter, he would advise the Corporation to take the opportunity of asking Government to settle also by the appointment of a small joint committee the decide regarding the plots of ground on which the Municipal workshops and Municipal stables stood. (Hear, hear.) The committee might consist of one gentleman appointed by the Government and another by the Corporation, and these two gentlemen might choose a third to act as an umpire in case of any disagreement. That was a most desirable mode of settling their disputes and the Corporation might take that opportunity to suggest to Government through the Municipal Commissioner if they would be disposed to refer both matters to arbitration.

Mr. Shroff : The question of the Flats might also be referred to the same committee.

Mr. Mehta replied that the question of the Flats was not quite of that character. He asked the Corporation to accept his motion, which was the most equitable means of settling disputes between the Government and the Corporation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. George Cotton seconded the motion, remarking that the mode suggested by Mr. Mehta was a most desirable one under the circumstances. Even Lord Salisbury, leader of the present Government party, was for settling by arbitration the disputed question between the Home and Indian Governments regarding the Home charges.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

LICENSES FOR PRIVATE MARKETS.

Rai Bahadhur Luchmonsing proposed that the fees proposed by the Commissioner to be charged in respect of licenses for private markets be sanctioned.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved an amedment to the effect that the latter be referred back to the Commissioner for reconsideration in view of the fact that private markets were a special privilege.

Mr Cotton opposed the amendment on the ground that the amount of fees proposed by the Commissioner was quite sufficient for the purpose.

Mr. Bomanji Master pointed out that the Commissioner distinctly stated that fees proposed by him were likely to cause grumbling, and if those were raised reasonable discontent would be excited. If the owners thought it did not pay them, why did they not throw up the markets. The Corporation would be only too glad to take it up. He considered that the Corporation made a great mistake in allowing Adamji Peerbhoy Market to be constructed on the site it now stood.

Mr. S. Rebsch failed to see any argument in the amendment, as the outlay on Municipal markets did not give them an adequate return, and the markets entailed a considerable and regular loss to the Municipality. If private individuals were encouraged to build markets they would save the Municipality of the loss. If there was a chance of capitalists to come forward, the Municipality should not choke them off by demanding heavy fees.

Dr. Bhalchandra and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula were against the amendment, while Mr. Javerilal supported it.

Mr. Wacha said it was wrong in principle to allow private markets to be constructed and exist. On a visit to the Parel market, he pointed out, it could be seen and felt how dark, damp and dismal it was and where germs of all sorts of diseases must exist.

Mr. Dixit supported the amendment, which on a division was carried by 24 votes to 10.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Corporation proceeded next to consider letter to the President from Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, forwarding copies of resolutions passed at the meetings of the Medical Profession, held on the 19th May, 2nd and 9th June last.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the papers be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

Dr. N. N. Katrak seconded it.

Mr. Wacha remarked that the resolution passed by the Medical Profession was utter rot, purely rot, and they not being practicable should not be passed on to the Commissioner. He wished that the Society, which styled itself that high sounding name of Medical Profession, had placed some definite and constructive scheme before the Corporation. The Corporation had been unceasing in its efforts to combat with diseases and the high rate of mortality, and these gentlemen who called themselves doctors and affixed all sorts of letters of alphabet ito their names approached the Corporation, not with any constructive scheme or data to go upon, but with a series of resolutions which did not give any idea as to what they proposed to do. (Laughter.) The Corporation could not entertain representations from all "kutchra" societies, and the three Tailors of Tooley Street, at Camatipura, or some such people. (Loud laughter.) Resolutions passed by only some respectable body should receive their attention. The Society ought to have better sense than to send such resolutions. He then formally moved that the resolutions be recorded, and Dr. Atmaram be informed accordingly.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta seconded the amendment. He observed that Dr. Katrak had become a terror to the Municipality in matters of sanitation, and he was not content with long academic lectures on scientific subjects before the Corporation, but when he failed to persuade the Corporation to come to his way of thinking, he collected a number of medical men and asked them to tilt against the Corporation. The resolutions had the appearance of emanating from some respectable body, but they were a mark made by Dr. Katrak to have yet another opportunity to bring the subject over again in another form. The resolutions did not throw any light upon the question treated in them. They might only be recorded. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Katrak said that with regard to sanitation and drainage, many things were attributed to him, though he knew nothing about them. He asked the Corporation not to sneer at the resolutions, which were not worded by him, but to refer them to the Commissioner with a view to have some information from him on the subject.

Mr. Cotton said that the resolutions came from a body which deserved every respect at their hands. He was, however, sorry to find that, instead of giving some details, the resolutions only contained bare statements.

Mr. Hassambhoy Visram remarked that it had become a nuisance in the Corporation getting this or that information from the Commissioner. It hindered the work of the Corporation, and if it was once for all put down, members would be refrained from bringing forward such useless propositions. (Laughter).

Mr. Bomanji Master remarked that the local Medical Profession, a respectable, body ought to be courteously treated. If the Corporation treated respectable people in this manner who, would then come forward to advise them when necessary?

A member: Mr. Wacha. (Laughter.)

Mr. Master: Yes; Mr. Wacha is the wisest man in the Corporation, nay in the whole world. (Laughter).

Mr. Wacha, I wish I had adopted a more courteous and respectable tone. You, Mr. Wacha, have often asserted that you are a lamb, but sometimes you play the part of a wolf. (Laughter and hear, hear.)

The President: Please address the chair.

Mr. Master: I beg your pardon, sir, but I will now tell you that Mr. Wacha is playing the part of a wolf. (Laughter and applause).

Mr. Wacha: And Mr. Master is acting like a lion (Laughter).

Mr. Master said that Mr. Mehta observed that Dr. Katrak put on the mask of a lamb, or that he appeared in sheep's skin, or something like that, but Mr. Master begged to state that Mr. Mehta had appeared in the mask of a lion. (Loud laughter.) It was again the question of house-connections that was at the bottom of the whole affair. (Laughter and applause.) Messrs. Pherozshah and Mr. Wacha had not forgotten the question, and it was on their brains. (Laughter and applause.)

Dr. Bhalchandra did not wish to reply on Messrs. Mehta's and Wacha's remarks as he knew one profession attempted to run down another. (Hear, hear.) The Medical Society had considered various facts and statistics brought before them, and as they could not place them before the Corporation within a limited compass, they resolved simply to forward the resolutions.

On a division, the amendment was carried by 20 votes against 17.

EXTRA REMUNERATION TO THE AUDITOR.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding Mr. Ranina's letter, and reccommending that in view of the extra work and responsibility which devolved on Mr. Ranina he should be granted an extra remuneration of Rs. 662, being the amount of saving due to vacancies in the last and current years.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that sanction be accorded as reccommended by the Standing Committee.

Professor O. V. Muller seconded the proposal, and remarked that the question of single and double audit raised in the Standing Committee meetings was a side issue.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula averred that it was not a side issue, but members insisted upon being apprised of the system of auditing to be enabled to judge whether extra work had devolved on the auditor.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal contended that the work of two officers was done by one, and the latter certainly had to do extra work, for which he must be paid xtra remuneration.

Mr. R. H. Vincent observed that they had heard a good deal about double and single audit. There were some amateur financiers on the Standing Committee, who for aught they knew had never seen an audit—(Laughter)—notwithstanding the fact that they had some doctors and philosophers, and the rest of it.

Mr. Mehta: And policemen.

Mr. Vincent said he was a policeman, but by the grace of God he had been something else before. He had been trained a little in accounts, and being busy with accounts all his life he knew something about audit. To do the work of audit they did not require young men fresh from schools and colleges with their titles of B.A. and M.A., and all the other letters of the alphabet, but only men who from long experience knew the work. His friend, Mr. Ghellabhoy, of the Bombay Bank, remarked the other day that they must be worth their salt.

Mr. Cotton rose to a point of order, as he said Mr. Vincent referred to subjects which were not before them.

Mr. Mehta: He is entitled to speak.

The President ruled Mr. Vincent's remarks "ultra vires."

Mr. Mehta offered to address the chair on the point of order, but the president said he had already decided it and given his ruling.

Mr. Vincent having taken his seat, Mr. Mehta, addressing the chair, contended at some length that the question of extra grant was indissolutely connected with the system of audit prevailing in the Municipality. He was sorry Mr. Vincent was made to sit down and could not have his full say, but had to submit to "Zubber-dusty." (Laughter.) Mr. Vincent had perhaps exercised zubber-dusty himself, and bearing that in mind, he should not have submitted so quietly. Mr. Vincent had sneered at philosophers and graduates of the Universities.

Mr. Vincent: I did not sneer at them at all. I am always good-natured and not given to sneering. (Laughter.) I always honour, admire, and worship them, but I was simply referring to their financial abilities. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Mehta: I know that such good-natured people are also given to sneering. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said that the act did not contemplate a double audit, but that two auditors were appointed because the audit work was increasing by leaps and bounds.

Dr. Viegas was referring to the system of audit, when he was ruled out of order by the president.

Amid cries of "Vote, vote" Dr. Bhalchandra made a few remarks in reply, and the proposition being put to vote was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

As there seems some doubt on the point as to when the members of the old Uncovenanted Services can draw their pensions at 1s. 9*d.*, writes the *Pioneer*, it may be as well to state exactly how the case stands, more particularly as our recent comment on the question may have misled some of those who may be looking forward to retirement. By Note 2 to Article 1015 A of the Civil Service Regulations if a pensioner leaves India within six months after date of retirement, he will draw his pension at 1s. 9*d.* from the date to which it has been paid in this country; or, if no payment has been made, then from the commencement of the pension. By Note 3, if he remains in India for more than six months after retirement he will not get the favourable rate until after six months have elapsed from the date on which he leaves. If, later on, any pensioner leaves England for a silver currency country he will still be granted the 1s. 9*d.* rate for six months after date of embarkation.

BEQUESTS AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Hindus, the Parsis, the Mahomedans, and the Christians have been in the habit of keeping moneys or properties, some for the promotion of education, some for charitable and religious purposes, and some for the repose of their souls—witness the Parsi Bajrojgar and the Catholics Masses for the dead. These charitable and religious bequests are sometimes in charge of individuals, sometimes in charge of a body of persons nominated or appointed for the purpose. Now, it is a well known fact that these trustees or administrators are, in very many cases, not strictly honest men. The result of want of honesty has been that the properties or funds entrusted to them are misappropriated, and much injury has thus been inflicted on the trusts. Disputes have arisen, and bitter feelings provoked. Matters have been dragged into law courts, and thereby further damage has been done to the trusts. In regard to Catholic Churches of Salsette and Bombay, belonging to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Damaun, you will find that there had been lately a quarrel between the Bishop and the parishioners of Cooria. Not long ago the question of the administration of funds was a subject of angry discussion and contention between the flock and the pastor.

At Thana, a like contention arose in connection with a local confraternity. At Dongri, in Salsette, the vicar and the parishioners were at logger-head over accounts. Lastly, but not least in importance, we have the case of the Church of N. S. da Salvacao. Here the question of the administration of the parish Church properties and funds has long been a fruitful source of discussion, quarrels, and contentions, so much so that the matter was dragged into courts of law. All efforts hitherto made by the people to change the administration have proved fruitless. They appealed to the Bishop to interfere in the matter and put things on a good footing; nothing has come of it. It is needless to multiply instances.

Be that as it may, I write this to you to suggest that a law be introduced subjecting all trusts and administrations of the above description to Government audit and supervision, so that offenders may be brought to book and the funds effectively secured from the manipulations of unscrupulous men. It must be borne in mind that, as matters at present stand, the persons in charge of funds enjoy a kind of immunity from outside inquiry and audit. If the people concerned demand accounts and make them responsible for any deficiency, the trustees or the administrators oppose the demand, knowing full well that if the case be taken into court they have abundance of cash at hand to pay for clever lawyers, and whereas their opponents are often poor men, and if rich, they (the trustees) know they will not care to hazard their fortunes in the contest. Thus the result of this state of things is that the trustees are seldom molested, and have their own way. Everyone, no doubt, thinks it is his business to look into the matter, but practically nobody takes any interest. Every one's business is nobody's business, and therefore the only persons who have a concern to seek or retain possession of the profitable posts are the trustees themselves and the reason is obvious.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Bandora, July 30.

THE VILLAGE MHAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Government have from time to time increased the salaries of their servants in almost all the branches of the public service, but they have never thought of increasing the cash allowances allowed to the Wattandar Mhar, in the Konkan. The Wattandar Mhar is required always to help the Patil and the Kulkarni of his village in collecting the land revenue due to Government by the villagers. He is required to attend to the wants of a Government officer of all grades visiting his village on duty, and to carry letters and other records to and from the Taluka Kutchery. In short, the Mhar performs numerous useful services to the State, and also to the village community, receiving only a paltry allowance, varying from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 12 a year. He is proverbially always in deep poverty. Speaking generally, he can hardly afford himself or his family the luxury of a full meal of any sort of grain even once a day. He is heavily indebted to the village sowkar, and yet he is thoroughly honest, regular, and diligent in the performance of his multifarious duties, and remarkably obedient to his superiors, who are too numerous to mention here. He is absolutely free from crime. A Wattandar Mhar is never found to commit a breach of trust or any defalcation of Government money entrusted to him in remitting it from his village to the Taluka Kutchery. I do not wish to write much on this subject. All I venture to say is, that the Mhar is a highly useful servant of Government, and that, therefore, the utter inadequacy of the remuneration now paid to him calls for early consideration of the Government. I may add here, that his present remuneration was fixed many years ago, in proportion to the population of the village. Now that the population is generally vastly increased, the Mhar is certainly entitled to get something more than he now receives.—Yours, &c.

Ratnagiri, July 27. P. R. DESAI.

NEW SCHOOL FOR BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to inform the Bandora public, through the medium of your widely circulated journal, that Bai Saheb Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. N. M. Petit, has generously subscribed the handsome sum of Rs. 10,000 for building a new Municipal school-house at Bandora. During her short recent stay there the School Committee took the opportunity of waiting upon her with a request for assistance, which she kindly promised to consider, and very shortly after that announced her intention of giving Rs. 7,500 to perpetuate the name of her late husband. The School Committee, however, considering that this sum would not be sufficient, again made a representation, with the result that she was kind enough to increase the sum to Rs. 10,000. A Municipal school-building is very badly wanted in Bandora, and this noble-hearted lady's generous offer to contribute ten thousand Rupees merits the cordial thanks of the Municipality and the inhabitants of Bandora. Her generosity is much enhanced by the fact that the gift is not for the Parsee community, but for all classes. In this cause I deem it a duty to mention that our thanks are also due to Mr. Jeejeebhoy F. Petit for the great interest he took in this move. May he be spared long to assist in such benevolent works.—Yours, &c.,

N. FUTEHALLY,

Chairman, Bandora Municipal School Committee.

PUBLIC WORKS IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There have been constant complaints in regard to the bad state of Salsette roads, specially about the Gorai-Borivli Road, which is looked upon as a step-child of the Local Board. The question arises, Who is responsible for the bad condition of the roads? Is there anybody who can be called upon to answer for the neglect in which important communications are allowed to fall? Another question which I would make bold to put is, Who planned and carried out the roads in question; and if so, were the said works executed with ordinary intelligence and care, if not, who is to be blamed for the remissness? Is there any Section in the Local Boards Act fixing the blame on or making certain person or persons responsible (1) for bad work, (2) for bad materials, and (3) neglect to put the roads in good order? Is the President of the Taluka Board responsible in the matter? I have put these several questions, because I am led to believe that legally nobody can be held responsible for the bad condition of the roads or bad workmanship. Morally, it seems, many are responsible in the matter, but this divided responsibility illustrates the saying, what is everybody's business is nobody's concern. I may be allowed to say that I shall accept explanation on the subject with pleasure. I am open to correction.—Yours, &c.,

July 31. PRO BONO.

THE BRISTOL ZOO.

WE take the following from a West of England paper:—Our Zoological Society has lately received a very handsome present from the Maharana of Oodeypore, in the shape of a magnificent pair of tigers, which arrived safely at Liverpool, on the 26th June, in the s. s. Haddon Hall, and was met by the head-keeper, and quickly conveyed by the Great Western Railway to Clifton, which place they reached on the morning of Saturday, the 27th, but were not placed in their cages until the 29th. These animals would well repay a visit, for the male is certainly the largest tiger that has ever been seen in our gardens, and is, perhaps, at this moment the finest tiger in England. The Society has to thank Messrs. William Hutchinson and Co., of Northumberland Avenue, London, through whom the offer of the tigers was made to it, and who kindly arranged for their transit from Oodeypore to Bombay, where they were shipped for Liverpool; and also to Messrs. Robert Alexander and Co., of Liverpool, agents for the Hall Line of steamers, to which the Haddon Hall belongs, who rendered every assistance in their power.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It lever irritates, and hence with its soothing and leasantly urifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE scheme for bringing all the local corps under the Commander-in-Chief will probably be referred to the Secretary of State before coming into operation.

SOME negotiations are proceeding with the Amir of Kabul regarding the Waziristan border demarcated last year. Only minor points are involved and no changes in the frontier are likely.

THE headmen of the cis-Mekong portion of Kencheng State, which has been absorbed into Kengtung, have expressed complete satisfaction with the arrangement and their thankfulness at being under British rule.

THE Calcutta University has been obliged to import a man from Madras to conduct the Chemistry Examination, and Mr. D. G. Wilson of the Madras Presidency College will conduct the B. A. and M. A. examinations in Chemistry.

THE Council of the United Service Institution of India have succeeded in obtaining the services of a Secretary, who by taking a year's leave will be able to devote his whole time to the duties of the appointment. The officer so selected is Captain E. F. Marriott, 17th Bombay Infantry, who will join Simla about the end of August. His name will be familiar to our readers in connection with his letters on currency question.

THE Government of Madras has restored to the Calicut Municipality the right of electing a certain number of the Municipal Commissioners, on a petition sent by the inhabitants. For five years the inhabitants have been deprived of the privilege of election, but no improvement in Municipal administration has taken place in that time, and the Government in conceding the petition is probably safe in assuming that affairs are not likely to become much worse.

THE Government of India have cancelled their resolution of October 28th, 1895, dealing with exploration beyond the North-West frontier, and the rules of 1889 only will be in force. It is stated that as British troops and officers are now stationed beyond the frontier in tracts under the political control of the Government, it is desirable that restriction should be placed upon the movements of officers and others stationed in such tracts so as to ensure that they shall not visit places considered unsafe for travellers without special permission of the local political authorities and without adequate local arrangements for their protection. The 1889 rules are accordingly made applicable in their case.

DURING 1897-98 it is proposed that the Archæological Survey operations should embrace the most important monuments in the Tinnevelly District, many of which are of great interest. The number of places which it would be possible to visit is contingent to a great extent on the amount of work to be ascertained after inspection. Among the chief remains of interest are those at Sattur, Sankaranayanakovil, Virasakamani, Kalugumalai, Kuttalam, Tenkasi, Korkai, Maramangalam, Srivaikuntam and the Valavanad Hill, consisting of temples, ancient city sites, rock-cut caves, monolitic temples, Jain sculptures and inscriptions, cairns, Siva and Vishnu temples, sepulchral and other remains. The most extensive work will be in the great Siva temple in Tinnevelley town. Government has approved of the programme.

THE total mortality among cattle from disease, snake bite, wild animals and criminal poisoning in the Madras Presidency during the quarter ending the 31st December, 1895, was 30,407. Of this number 2,991 were destroyed by wild animals and 758 died from snake bite. There were 20 cases of criminal poisoning, of which 14 were in South Arcot, 2 each in Godavery, and Kistna, and 1 each in Tanjore and Coimbatore.

IN a note upon Camphor Leaf Oil in the Agricultural Ledger Series Mr. David Hooper, of Madras, advocates the planting of camphor trees in India. Dr. Watt, in a brief introduction, says the chief interest in Mr. Hooper's chemical investigations centres in the fact that he has shown that a fairly large supply of camphor may be obtained from an oil distilled from the leaves of the camphor laurel tree. Camphor trees have not been cultivated to any extent in India hitherto because they have been thought to require from 50 to 100 years before yielding any return; although they can grow almost anywhere in the country. From these experiments, however, it would appear that good oil can be got in reasonable quantities from camphor leaves at an early stage in the tree's growth. As there is a considerable Indian import traffic in camphor, it might be worth while, as Dr. Watt points out, "to give the camphor laurel tree a position in the planting world it has not hitherto enjoyed."

THE question of the prevalence of *Kala-Azar* in Assam is still puzzling the authorities. In the report for last year it is shown that there were 15,894 deaths from this disease as against 13,164 in the previous year. The great majority of these were registered in the Kamrup, Darrang and Nowgong districts, Nowgong alone supplied 11,037 against 8,585 in the previous year, giving the very heavy death-rate of 32·10. The death-rate for the whole province is 3·17 as against 2·62 for 1894. The usual local peculiarities and fluctuations of the disease are again shown: it is gradually disappearing from the Goalpara district, where the number of deaths fell from 384 to 265: in Kamrup, on the other hand, the epidemic is increasing on one side of the river and diminishing on the other. The full extent of its ravages in Nowgong are best shown by the fact that against the 11,037 deaths from *Kala-Azar* there were only 1,753 from malarial fevers. The Chief Commissioner applied to the Government of India during the course of the year for the services of a special officer to enquire into and report on the causation of the disease; but his report has not yet been issued.

A COURT-MARTIAL of interest to members of the subordinate Medical Service has just been held at the European Military Hospital, Calcutta. The defendant in the case, who was represented at the trial by Mr. E. G. Bagram, barrister-at-law, was Assistant-Surgeon G. P. Montgomery attached to the abovenamed hospital, and the charge against him was "disobedience of the orders of his superior officer." The orders were of such a nature that Mr. Bagram raised the question whether, having regard to the fact that they in no way entered into the defendant's military obligations, the latter was not justified in refusing them. Assistant Surgeon Montgomery, it appears, is a fairly good painter, and had at times done odd jobs in painting headings on direction boards, doors, etc. One day he was ordered to paint some words on several doors of the hospital. Mr. Montgomery replied that it was no part of his duty to do the work required of him, but he would perform it if he were paid for it. Upon this he was placed under arrest and has now been tried by court-martial. The papers in the case have been forwarded to the Adjutant-General, Bengal Army, but the decision of the court is not likely to transpire for some time.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"A melancholy incident is reported from the Ponani Taluq, South Malabar. A Moplah, suspecting the fidelity of his wife, began beating her, whereupon his little daughhter, aged six, commenced crying. To prevent the child's cries being heard, the Moplah throttled the little thing, and did it so severely that the unfortunate child died in his hands. The father, beside himself with remorse, at once committed suicide by hanging himself from a cloth which he attached to a beam in the roof of his house."

THE North-Eastern Railway Company have made a new departure in connection with facilities for railway travel. It arranged to issue, from July 1st, books of coupons for 1,000 miles of travel, which will enable the purchaser of a book to travel for 12 months in any direction over the North-Eastern system until the coupons are exhausted. The arrangement is limited to first-class passengers, and the price for each thousand-mile ticket-book has been fixed at £5 5s., or about 1¼*d.* per mile, which is a reduction of about 20 per cent. from the ordinary first-class fare. The tickets are only available for the personal use of the purchaser and of his or her family and guests.

IN reviewing the N.-W. Provinces Forest Administration Report for 1895 the Government of India notes that boundary and settlement work are nearing completion, only few miles remaining to be dealt with. The surplus revenue during the year was Rs. 7,42,000, or 1·8 per cent. less in the proportion of the surplus to the gross revenue than the average of the preceding five years. This is not considered unsatisfactory when the fact is taken into consideration that produce to a considerable amount is disposed of gratis. The Government notices with satisfaction the steady advance of sound and systematic forest administration in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. The review of the Central Provinces Forest Report for 1895 is a very different one. The receipts were the lowest on record for ten years, while the charges were highest on record. The receipts have fallen from over 13½ lakhs in 1892 to about 10 lakhs last year, while the precentage of surplus to gross revenue has dropped during the same period to 3 per cent. The surplus itself was less than Rs. 40,000. There is a heavy annual capital charge being incurred in the Central Provinces, and leaving this out of account the surplus would have amounted to 18 per cent. of the gross revenue. The Government of India admits that the liberal policy of 1892 has caused, and will continue to cause for some years, a diminution in the receipts, but they believe that matters will right themselves in the long run. We doubt if their own forest officers share this sanguine view.

A SECTION of the Bangalore Municipality has shown that it has a soul above Bands, or at any rate above "paying the piper." The discussion of an application from the Officer Commanding the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers for a grant-in-aid in view of public services rendered by the Band of his Regiment resulted in a refusal, after an amusing debate. The Madras Volunteer Guards have discontinued their Band's playing at the People's Park owing to the unsympathetic attitude of the local Municipality.

A SERIOUS outbreak of cholera is reported from Manipur. A large number of Manipuris have been carried off, while 40 men of the Gurkha Regiment have died and 160 are still in cholera camp. The epidemic is ascribed to the water, which has to be taken from the river.

THE annual meeting of the Calcutta European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association was held on Friday and presided over by Mr. M. C. Turner, when the office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected, with Mr. M. C. Turner as President. He delivered a short address in proposing the adoption of the report for the last year. The report shows that though the Association was comparatively inactive owing to the fortunate absence of serious disputes in which it would be concerned, it is anything but sleeping. A number of matters of public importance have come before it during the past few months and have received careful attention. Of these the most immediately pressing were the sanitation of Calcutta in connection with European interests, which are now so inadequately represented upon the Municipal Commission; and also the improvement of the General Hospital, in which the Association supports the view of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; the privileges of juries, which were imperilled by the proposed amendment of the Penal Code; the injury done to the Madras High Court by the new City Court in that Presidency; the Suakim charges, in which it was decided not to interfere, and numerous others.

MR. G. P. ROSE, C.I.E., Engineer-in-Chief of the proposed Hyderabad-Godavery Railway has left Ootacamund for Secunderabad with all the plans and estimates of the northern and southern sections which are intended for submission to the Government of India. The northern section comprises the length of the line from Manmar Junction, G. I. P. Railway, to the Poona river near Pharbhani, a distance of 183½ miles. The southern section is of a similar length, and extends from the east bank of the Poona river to Trimulgherry. The Superintending Engineer, Captain J. W. Pringle, R.E., in working charge of the northern section, remains at Ootacamund for some time longer, with the four Executive Engineers and their respective staffs, to prepare other sets of plans and estimates which are severally required for submission to H. H. the Nizam's Government, the English Board of directors and others. It is rumoured in well-informed circles that H. H. the Nizam is not favourably disposed to the construction of the line at present. In the event of there being no such opposition, it is expected that the work of construction will he taken up as soon as practicable.

COMMUNICATION between Guntok and Kalapahar, where the 9th M. B., R. A., are stationed, has been actively carried on the last day or two by means of the heliograph. The distance as the crow flies is just over thirty miles.

A CURIOUS example of native superstition cropped up last week during the trial of a case in the Calcutta High Court. A witness was asked why he had left Patna on a certain day in the week. His answer was that that was one of the days in the week on which it was lucky to travel westwards. On being pressed he stated that Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays were the days on which his astrologer or family priest permitted him to travel westward, and Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, eastwards, Sunday was the day on which travelling south was preferred. When matters of emergency were concerned, this rule was permitted to be broken; but Sunday precautions had to be taken when this was done.

THE cost of Indian opium in China has recently led to the experimental introduction to the port of Swatau of an industry having for its object the conversion of native into foreign opium. This is described by the British Consul at Swatau in his last report. It appears that native opium is generally tainted by an oil which imparts a coarse and rank flavour to the drug. By certain processes, the secret of which is not divulged, but in which Barbados aloes appear to play an important part, this objectionable taste is entirely removed, and the native opium is worked up into a close semblance of the foreign drug, the flavour of the new product being said to be equally good, though it is described as less satisfying to the consumer. The business at present is being quietly conducted on a modest scale in Swatau by some Chinese from Singapore who have enlisted the services of foreign experts and have obtained three skilled Indian workmen from Calcutta. "Considering the relative prices of locally-grown and imported opium, the scheme, if successful, should prove most lucrative, and will doubtless materially contribute to the further reduction in the demand for the foreign drug."

THE Queen's Military Widows' Fund shows a satisfactory balance-sheet for 1895. Subscriptions and income from all sources amounted to Rs. 70,228, disbursements, to six families of deceased subscribers, together with expenses of administration, aggregated Rs. 49,822; and a balance was left in hand at the end of the year of Rs. 20,406.

AFTER several days of almost intolerable heat the temperature over the United Kingdom dropped on July 15, when severe thunderstorms broke over several parts of the eastern and south-eastern coasts. At Hastings three men and a horse were killed by lightning, and at Eastbourne the storm was accompanied by a remarkably heavy rainfall.

AN autograph manuscript of Robert Burns' celebrated poem "Holy Willie's Prayer," in ninety-six lines, was sold on Tuesday by auction, after a keen competition, for £119. The manuscript is of special interest and value, as it differs from the printed editions of the poem, and contains a complete stanza not found in the manuscript purchased by the Corporation of Kilmarnock in 1884. It has never before been offered for sale, and a complete pedigree from the time it left Burns was given by the late owner, Mrs. Brown, of Morningside, Edinburgh. The manuscript passed into the hands of Mr. Richardson, a well-known Scottish collector. Another autograph manuscript poem of Burns was sold on Tuesday afternoon. It contains 66 lines, and is of great interest to Americans, as it gives a summary of events which led to independence, mentioning the names of several celebrated men connected with the War of Independence. This manuscript was knocked down for the comparatively low sum of £35.

GOVERNMENT GRANT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Really it is a disappointing spectacle to raise a storm about the discontinuance of the Rs. 5,000 grant from the Government to our University, and what adds more to the disappointment is the threadbare spirit of undignified attitude on the part of those who are expected to inculcate in the minds of the rising generation a feeling of enlightened liberalism. If an acute observer of facts were to sit in judgment upon the responsibilities discharged by Government towards its subjects in relation to education, both primary and higher, he cannot but dispassionately come to the inevitable conclusion that our Government has done more beyond our expectation, and it is nothing short of unwarrantable selfishness to ask it to do what we ourselves are better enough to do financially. The only hitch that bars our vision of the capabilities that lie within us is the instinctive feature of our reluctance to loosen our purse strings. If our beneficent citizens were to raise an endowment fund to dispel the allusion of being fond of personal identification with different scholarships founded by them, the University can afford to be a self-supporting institution. We are having enough of dispensaries and hospitals and water fountains. Can you not induce a few worthies to subscribe towards the object of endowing our University with a permanent store house, from which she can draw her sinews of war? With apology to Mr. Tribohvandas Vurjiwandas, can it be asking anything too much of him, if the moving springs of the Senate succeed in persuading him, to head the list of the endowment fund by going in for it in memory of the late charitable Shett Vurjivandass? I do not want to occupy myself with the question of "constitutional independence" of the status of the University, because the debates conducted recently under the cloak of healthy advancement of intellectual progress in its portals will convince the anxious on-lookers of the business done there that, in case of the Government withdrawing its control over it any day, it will have to face a cartload of petitions to resume the reins the next day.—Yours, &c.,

M. N. W.

[*** Some of our correspondent's remarks are slightly vague, the point of some being blunted by the elegance of his diction. We believe, however, he is a graduate, and received full marks for his English.—Ed., B. G.]

MADRAS AND THE SUAKIN CHARGES.

THE "Madras Mail" writes:—We have been asked to publish the following notice:—

"A public meeting of the citizens of Madras will be held at the Victoria Town Hall, on Monday next, at 5-30 P.M., to protest against the unjust way in which India has been treated in the matter of the expenses of the Indian Contingent to Suakin, and to congratulate the Government of India on the firm manner in which they have advocated India's cause. The Hon'ble Mr. Sankara Nair will preside."

After the Sheriff's letter, there was no other course open to the signatories of the requisition if they had the slightest self-respect than to hold this meeting. There never has been a subject on which a public expression of opinion was more allowable. To use the words of the "Bombay Gazette," which appear in its article on the Sheriff's letter, published in another the purpose in view is to express concurrence with the opinion of the public, not only in India, but also in England, as reflected by the unanimous verdict of the Press. It is an opinion which the House of Commons would have upheld by a large majority had the question been decided upon its merits. Whether there is any real necessity for this meeting is another question, and if it does not do good it at any rate can do no harm. Those who argue that the charges are just according to precedent not only go in the face of the general opinion both of this country and Great Britain, but also miss the point which Sir Henry Fowler made clear. It is not whether India shall do in the future what she has done in the past, but whether India has not been compelled to do in the past what she ought not to have been compelled to do, and whether she is to bear the same burden in the future.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

THE (69th) Liverpool Cup of 1,200 sovs., the second to receive 125 sovs. and the third 75 from the stakes, by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15ft. and three only if declared, a handicap for three-year-olds and upwards; winners after June 25, at 1 P.M., of any two races, or of one value 200 sovs., or of a handicap of any value to carry 4lbs.; of a handicap value 300 sovs., or of any race value 400 sovs. 7lbs.; of two handicaps of any value, or of one handicap value 400 sovs. 10lbs. extra. Cup Course, one mile and three furlongs. (29 subs., 12 of whom declared).

Lord Derby's ch f Canterbury Pilgrim, by Tristan—Pilgrimage, 3yrs., 7st. 4lbs. T. Loates 1
Lord Wm. Beresford's b aus g Paris III, by Grandmaster—Œnone, aged, 9st. Watts 2
Mr. J. Walace's b c Spook, by Oberon—Lady Lothian, 3yrs., 7st. Toon 3

(Winner trained by Mr. Lambton).

Betting: 100 to 30 against Canterbury Pilgrim. Won by a length.

THE STEWARDS' CUP, GOODWOOD.

The Stewards' Cup, value 300 sovs., added to a handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovs., each, h. ft.; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; winner of a handicap after the publication of the weights 4lbs., of one value 200 sovs. 7lbs., of one value 500 sovs. 10lbs. extra; entrance 3 sovs. T. Y. C., six furlongs. (80 subs.)

Mr. J. Ryan's b c Chasseur, by Galopin—Lady Gower, 4 yrs. Rickaby 1
M. R. Lebaudy's b h Sweet Auburn, by Sweetheart—Goldsmith, 5yrs. T. Loates 2
Sir J. Thursby's b c The Tartar, by Chittabob—Tantrum, 4yrs Bell 3
Mr. Wishard's Ramapo, by (American bred), 6yrs. 0
Capt. Greer's br c Kilcock, by Kilwarlin—Bonnie Morn, 4yrs. 0
Mr. B. I. Barnato's ch h Worcester, by Saraband—Elegance, 6yrs. 0
Duke of Portland's b c Troon, by Hampton—Atalanta, 4yrs... 0
Mr. H. North's ch c Red Heart, by Hilarious—Cherry Ripe, 4yrs. 0
Mr. L. de Rothschild's b f Grig, by Crafton—Merrie Lassie, 4yrs. 0
Mr. J. C. Wendover's ch h Undecided, by Harpenden—Bonnie Rosette, 5yrs. 0
Mr. H. North's, br h Hebron, by Kilwarlin—Seraphine, 5yrs. 0
Mr. Straus's br c Teufel, by Despair—Clootie, 3 yrs. 0
Lord Wolverton's b c Ugly, by Minting—Wee Agnes, 4 yrs. 0
Mr J Tyler's b c Saint Noel, by Theophilus—Christmas Gift, 3yrs. 0
Mr G E Paget's b c Cardonald, by Carronald—Ingonda, 4yrs. 0
Capt Machell's br h Encounter, by Sterling—Cherry Duchess, 6yrs. 0
Mr L de Rothschild's br c Little Bob, by Chittabob—Lowland Belle, 3yrs 0
Mr T Cannon's b g Deep Sea, by Pearl Diver—Miss Macleod, 4yrs. 0
Mr J C Sullivan's b c Winkfield's Pride, 3yrs. 0
Mr L Brassey's b c Pardalo, by Marden—Diablesse, 4yrs.... 0
Mr Calvert's ch c Lantwit, by Laureate II—Papana, 3yrs..... 0
Sir J Blundell Maple's br c Palaverer, by Saraband—The Bat, 3yrs 0
Mr R Marsh's b f Lady Sophie, 3yrs 0
Mr J Porter's b f Attainment, by Wisdom—Repetition, 3yrs.. 0

Winner trained by Mr J Ryan (Owner).

Betting: 25 to 1 against Chasseur, 100 to 6 Sweet Auburn, 33 to 1 The Tartar, 5 to 1 Grig. Won by a neck after a splendid race; a head dividing second and third.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

The Goodwood Stakes (handicap) of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared by Tuesday, July 21, with 300 sovs added; winners of any handicap subsequent to July 16, or any race value 500 sovs, 7lb, of any two handicaps, or any race value 1,000 sovs 10lb extra; the second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes. Two miles and a half. 27 subs.

Mr Hamar Bass' b c Carlton Grange, 4 yrs. Allsopp 1
M R Lebaudy's b c Quilon, 6 yrs. T Loates 2
Lord Hindlip's b c Powick, by Saraband—Elegance, 4 yrs. Grimshaw 3
Mr C Morbay's b g Gleotilt, by Highland Chief—Duchess of Connaught, 5 yrs 0
Lord Penrhyn's br h Theseus, by Economy—Hermia, 5 yrs ... 0
Mr A Cohen's ch f Vix, by Baliol—Victrix, 4 yrs 0

Betting: 6 to 1 against Carlton Grange, 100 to 30 Quilon, 8 to 1 Powick, 6 to 4 Theseus. Won by three lengths; same distance between second and third.—"Asian."

As a member of the new, or almost new Humanitarian League, writes a home correspondent, might I not do good by calling the attention of kind-hearted readers, who sigh to hear God's creatures suffer, to the work this institution is doing and intends to do. The address of the office to begin with, is 79a, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, where more information than I have space to give can be obtained. Broadly speaking, the League believes it is sinful to inflict pain on any sentient creature except in self-defence, or absolute necessity. This principle the Humanitarian League will apply and emphasise in those cases, where it appears to be most flagrantly overlooked, and will protest, not only against the cruelties inflicted by men on men in the name of law, authority, and conventionel usage, but also (in accordance with the same sentiment of humanity) against the wanton ill-treatment of the lower animals. It will contend that the practice of vivi-section is incompatible with the fundamental principles both of humanity and sound science, and that the infliction of suffering for ends purely selfish, such as sport, fashion, profit, or professional advancement, has been largely instrumental in debasing the general standard of morality. Further more, the Humanitarian League will aim at the prevention of the terrible sufferings to which animals are subjected in the cattle traffic and the shambles, and will advocate, as an initial measure, the abolition of private slaughter-houses, the presence of which in our large centres is a couse of widespread demoralisation.

CHINA NEWS.

OUR Details are published of the rebellion on the borders of Kiangsu and Shantung Provinces, mentioned last week. From the neighbourhood of Wenchow comes information of the destruction of a German mission-house by Chinese, and from various other parts of the country letters are being received indicating that there is considerable unrest amongst the native population, and a tendency to revive the anti-foreign agitation.

The welcome news comes from the North that the Imperial Government has sanctioned the opening up of gold, silver, and coal mines in Manchuria. No monopoly has been granted, which is rather a remarkable feature in Chinese administration, but a certain proportion of the products will go in the shape of Royalties to the Crown. Coal and silver is known to exist in large quantities in this part of China, and it is also confidently expected that the return of gold will be very large.

The Nanking outrage, in which the German drill instructor, named Krause, was seriously injured by Chinese braves, had been setted, Krause receiving twenty-five thousand marks, and the cancellation of agreement with the Chinese Government.

From Shanghai come somewhat amusing accounts of a duel beween two German officers, Captain Count Nayhauss and Captain Wilhelm Hoffman. The duel was fought with cavalry sabres. The Count is injured in the firm.

Last week a number of head-coolies, who were dismissed from the employment of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, at Amoy, attempted to obstruct the remainder of the coolies at their work on their jetties. Affairs assumed so serious an aspect that it was thought the Municipal Police would be unable to maintain order. On the representation of H. M's Consul, a party of blue-jackets, from F-M.S. "Redpole, with two machine guns, landed and paraded through the Concession. This had the effect of restoring order.

HONGKONG.

As was anticipated Mr. Chamberlain's despatch, regarding constitutional reform in Hongkong, was submitted to the Legislative Council on the 8th inst. Under this despatch the Major-General Commanding, who will administer the Government in the absence of the Governor, has been given a seat in the Legislative Council, authority being given the Governor to select another unofficial member, for choice a Chinaman. His Excellency has selected Mr. Wei-a-Yuk, a Hongkong Chinaman, who has received a liberal education in Scotland. His Excellency was also instructed to raise two of the unofficial members to the Executive Council, and this honour he has conferred upon the Senior Unofficial Member, the Hon. C. P. Chater, and the Hon. J. J. Bell Irving, the representative of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. It will be remembered that the rate-payers sent home by the Hon. T. H. Whitehead, representative in the Legislative Council of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, a petition to the House of Commons, asking for an unofficial majority in the Legislative Council, and, among other things, complete control of local finaces and local affairs. It was felt by many that these were far too radical concessions to ask, and the result was borne out their misgivings. It is felt that the changes proposed by Mr. Chamberlain are no concessions to public opinion, and it is still hoped that a recommendation by Lord Ripon, when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the Sanitary Board might be developed into a Municipal Council, will be sanctioned by the Governmen tat some future date.

The Governor also intimated that it was the intention of the Government to allocate the sum of forty thousand dollars for the endowment of the Hongkong Medical School, which is to replace the College of Medicine for Chinese, and institution which has been conducted in the Alice Memorial Hospital for several years, and which owes much of its past success to the efforts of Drs Manson ane Cantlie, now at home, and Dr J. C. Thompson, of the London Mission. A Committee has been appointed by his Excellency to consider the basis on which this institution will be established in future, and he also intimated that the School will be open to Portuguese, Chinese and Eurasians—we presume it will also be open to the children of European residents to receive a preliminary education there to fit them for entering the Universities at home. The most important change of all is the recognition of the diplomas to be granted to the graduates, a recognition which will give the licentiates a status in the Colony which has hitherto been denied them by successive governors. It is hoped and believed that these changes will lead to the popularising of Western medical science amongst the Chinese, and that the students of the College will, in a years, be able to assist the Government in improving the sanitary condition of the Chinese masses.

The action raised against the Sanitary Board for the illegal removal of cocklofts from certain houses in Queen's Road, East, has terminated in favour of the Chinese plaintiff. This was looked upon as a test case, and should other cases be pushed forward, it may involve the rate-payers in the payment of a considerable amount of damages.

The Committee appointed by the Governor, in accordance with the despatch from Mr. Chamberlain, to enquire whether any British goods had been displaced by foreign goods in this market, has issued its report. It will be found in another column. It should prove of immense value to commercial firms trading with the Far East.

On Sunday morning, a dastardly affair was committed in broad daylight in one of the busiest parts of the city, resulting in the death of a Chinese detective. The detective went to arrest a man or a petty larceny, and after chasing the thief fthrough several streets, he brought him to bay. The thief, however, pulled out a revolver and shot the detective in the right side. Although the street was crowded with Chinese, they allowed the man to escape. The detective died from his injuries on Monday, and was buried on the 15th inst., there being a large attendance of the Police at the funeral. The murderer is still at large.

The arrangement between the Wanchai Warehouse Co., and the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., whereby the latter leases for ten years the godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse Co. at a yearly rental of £8,300 has been ratified.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, it was agreed to increase the remuneration of the Directors from 1,000dlrs each to 2,000drls each per year. The sum of 3,500dlrs, which was voted the Directors at the last half-yearly meeting, has been repaid by the Directors in consequence of an expression of opinion that the vote was illegal. The Dock Co. has been doing remarkably well of late, each of the past three half-years establishing successive records.—Peter Gruenwald, the second engineer of the German steamer Martha, has been committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions for shooting at and wounding two coolies on board the Martha in May last. The defence is that a mutiny had occurred amongst the cargo coolies.

Large sums of money have been collected in Hongkong, Shanghai, and the treaty ports of China and Japan in aid of the Japan tidal wave sufferers.

The weather during the past weak has been very trying, the thermometer on several registering 90 degrees Fahr. Fortunately, rain clouds have passed over the Colony, and have helped to cool the atmosphere at night.

No plague cases were reported yesterday, and the total for the week was only 16.—"China Mail" (July 16).

THE EARTHQUAKE WAVE IN JAPAN.

THE "Japan Mail" of June 27 says:—The destruction of life and property caused by the earthquake wave of the 15th assumes graver proportions with each new budget of official intelligence. A telegram from Morioka, under date 2-57 p.m. on the 20th inst., states the calamity in Iwate Prefecture as followes:—Number of towns and villages visited by the wave, 7 and 28 respectively; number of persons killed, 25,043; number injured, 1,344; number of houses swept away or damaged, 5,030. These appalling totals are thus distributed among the various districts:—

District.	No. of towns.	No. of villages.	No. of deaths.	No. of injured persons.	No. of houses washed away or damaged.
Kisen	1	11	6,380	...	1,560
Minami Hei	2	1	9,134	778	1,664
Higashi Hei	3	8	7,127	382	1,238
Kita Hei........	..	3	1,037	16	243
Minami Kube ..	1	2	1,118	68	245
Kita Kube ...	...	3	247	..	80
Total	7	28	25,043	1,234	5,030

Telegraphic reports from the Governors of Miyagi and Aomori, one under date of the 18th instant, and the other, 5 p.m. on the 19th instant, are as follows:—

MOTOYOSHI DISTRICT, MIYAGI.

Name of place.	No. of houses washed away.	Persons drowned.	Persons injured.	Latest census for purpose of reference. Houses.	Population.
Takekami-mura........	85	421	..	428	3,009
Koizumi-mura	85	230	..	277	1,921
Tokuwa-mura	262	823	..	772	5,790
Oshima-mura	31	45	..	320	2,630
Ona-mura	83	329	..	340	2,486
Shikaari-mura........	3	6	total about 300	429	2,761
Utatsu-mura	entirely gone	above 600	above 200	601	4,082
Shizukawa-muchi ...	above 70	—	..	805	4,131
MOMOU DISTRICT.					
Okachi........	above 40	31	51 (3 horses)	711	4,422
Funakoshi	—	27 missing	...	—	..
OSHIKA DISTRICT.					
Megawa-mura	36	1	..	654	4,173
Oura-mura, several houses damaged but no accident to life.					
Onmayehama-mura	3	...	...	...	...
Tanigawahama-mura..	20	1	(2 horses)	381	2,469

Collating these figures, we find that 1,319 houses were washed away, out of a total of 5,717; and 2,514 lives were lost and 551 persons injured, out of a population of 38,574.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 1-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON. SONS and Co., Bombay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

SOME time ago we gave an account in this column of a "folding bicycle," which had been invented by Captain Gerard of the French Army. The machine is very light, and can be folded up and slung on the back in a very few minutes. It is obviously well adapted for the use of military cyclists, for whom it is especially designed; and, as a matter of fact, it tends to realise the dream of Napoleon—"a mounted infantry."

The French Minister of War has now authorised the formation of a corps of 120 military cyclists, provided with these machines, and under the command of Captain Gerard. They will take part in the autumn manœuvres in the Charente. The machines are submitted to a test, or trial trip, of more than 2,000 miles, the rider dismounting and folding his cycle on his back every 15 miles. The Russian military authorities have also adopted this bycle.

It was refused to the German War Office, but according to our authority, that has not prevented the "honest Teuton" from re-inventing a "copy," of the Gerard bicycle (out of his inner consciousness, of course), and illustrating it in his journals as "made in Germany." We wonder how much of the new German ironclad launched the other day, and extolled as a thorough piece of German work was plagiarised from British men-of-war? It is certain that the Emperor, who claimed a share in its invention, is a diligent student of our ships. Now that his policy of a "world-wide empire" is manifest, it is for the authorities to consider whether he should be allowed to see everything on board our vessels. A technical expert such as he pretends to be can pick up a great deal on a cursory inspection.

M. Riviere, the well-known palæontologist, has discovered a number of human fossils in the grotto of Spelugues, in the Principality of Monaco. An examination of the bones shows that the people whom they represent belonged to the New Stone Age, and were later than the people found in the grottoes of Baousse Rousse near Mentone. They were a short race, varying in height from five to five and a half feet. The men and women were almost equally tall. Remains of small animals, flint weapons, and coarse pottery were also found along with them.

Herodotus gives an account of the troglodytes, or cave-dwellers, of North Africa in his book, "Melpomene," and it is interesting to find that many cave-dwellers exist to-day in Tunis and the adjacent countries. M. Albert Tissandier has recently given an illustrated account of the Tunisian "troglodytes" in "La Nature," from which it appears that some of these underground mansions are very large, consisting of many rooms, and are inhabited by some of the head men of Tunisian villages. They are hollowed out of the limestone rock by art.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Professor Oscar Carter described the finding of a fossil tree which has been turned to iron in a quarry of sandstone near Three Tans, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. The tree was found 10 feet below the surface, and is 18 feet long by 8 inches in diameter. It has been completely turned into brown hæmatite iron ore and iron. The shales and sandstones of the neighbourhood are covered with red oxide of iron and brown hæmatite, and it is sopposed that the iron ore, being reduced by organic matter, was soluble in water containing carbonic acid gas, which precipitated the iron in the body of the tree.

An "ice velocipede" has been invented by Mr. J. E. Leahan, of 92, High-street, Boston, Mass. It has one spiked driving wheel to catch the ice, and several skates, otherwise it resembles an ordinary bicycle.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science will meet at Buffalo from August 19 to September 2 next. The President Elect is Professor E. D. Cope, of Philadelphia. Excursions to Niagara, and the rock formations of Western New York State will engage the geologists. The utilisation of the water-power of the Falls for generating electricity will be inspected by the electricians.

The "Raffsund," which brought back the news of Herr Andree and his balloon expedition from Spitzbergen, has gone back there with letters and telegrams for the explorers before they start. The ballon is expected to leave for the Pole about the middle of August. In Germany the opinion is general that he will not be able to get away at all, owing to the difficulty of filling the balloon. He proposes to take 77 carrier-pigeons with him from a "colombier" of Colonel Humbolet, at Hammerfest, Norway. These pigeons will carry messages from the explorer to the "Afton Bladet" newspaper.

M. Mosssan, the French chemist, has prepared a large quantity of the metal "tungsten" in his electric furnace. This metal can be soldered and cemented with ease. When combined with carbon at a high pressure a tungsten "steel" is formed hard enough to scratch ruby, whereas tungsten alone can only scratch glass.

M. D'Arsonval, the French electrician, has communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, a paper giving the results of numerous experiments made by him at the Hotel Dieu to try the medical effects of high frequency electric crurents; that is to say, electric currents which rapidly change their direction. A man of 33 years, suffering from diabetes for four years past, was submitted to the action of the currents, which passed though his body from his feet to his hands. The strength of current was from 350 to 500 millia amperes. At the end of a month the quantity of sugar excreted in 24 hours fell from 624 to 164 grammes. The arterial pressure and the pulse also rose, and from this case, as well as from another case of s woman of 59, M. D'Arsonval concludes that current of high frequency increase the chemical activity and the circulation in the body.

The Pampas of Buenos Ayres possess a tree, the sole shelter of travellers. This is the "ombu," a huge mass of dense foliage springing from a very thick stem. One of these trees in Buenos Ayres, belonging to the military hospital has the trunk hollowed out into a ward 15 feet square, which contains three beds, used by the Sanitary corps of the Argentine army when the heat is great.

One of the novel electrical developments of the West has been the operation of electric lighting plants by means of artesian wells. The latest of these is at Chamberlain, S. D. (U.S.), situated on what is known as the artesian well basin, embracing over 20,000 square miles in the central portion of that State. Throughout that region one can bore into the earth at almost any spot, and at a depth of about 2,000 feet obtain a constant flow of water to the surface, averaging about 1,000 gallons per minute. These underground waters may be regarded as a new resource, and in Brule County, where Chamberlain is situated, there are now over thirty such wells, yielding 70,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

The highly poisonous nature of acetylene has suggested to M. Chuard the possiblity of employing carbide of calcium as an insecticide for agricultural purposes. M. Chuard proposes to try throughly mixing the carbide with earth, so that under the influence of moisture acetylene would be slowly given off at the roots of plants, thus preserving them from attack. At the same time, the bye-products, consisting of chalk and a little ammonia, would have a beneficial effect on the soil. It is proposed to try this method against phylloxera. Whether this would succeed equally well in all weathers, wet or dry, is quite another question.

Mr. E. D. Fridlander, B.Sc., recently gave an account of some observations of the amount of dust in the atmosphere made at various places during a voyage round the world in 1894-95. The experiments, which were made with a form of Aitken's pocket dust counter, showed that there are often considerable variations in the number of dust particles in a very short space of time. Dust was found up to an altitude of 6,000 feet or 7,000 feet among the Alps, and also in the open ocean so far away from any land as to preclude the possibility of artificial pollution.

The question may—if answered in the affirmative—seem a strange admission from one like myself, who abhors the stuffiness of houses, who, winter and summer, lives out of doors and whose principal food is vegetarian. But, writes Dr. Gordon stables, nevertheless, I firmly believe that luxury of certain kinds does tend to length of days. As to food, I deprecate soups and stews and made dishes of almost every sort, and believe that the more plainly one lives the better, so long as everything eaten is wholesome. People eat too much meat, and far too little wholesome vegetables. Of the latter these British Islands of ours could grow so many that no man willing to work need ever be hungry. But society pople are nearly all heavy meat eaters, and consequently bad sleepers, unless the brain is steeped in wine. As for sleep, the sweetest and most luxurious is that taken in a hammock or on a hardish mattress with only a simple sufficiency of bedclothes. Feather beds, unless one is troubled with sciatica, backache, or rheumatism, should never be used, as they tend to weaken the muscles. The most wholesome sleep is that one enjoys in a well-ventilated room, more wholesome still is it in summer in the tent of a well chosen camp. But the luxury of one's surroundings tends to longevity, because it calms and delights the eye and gives one a sense of pleasure and happiness. Out-of-doors—if one lives at home—one's garden should be a never-ending source of pleasure, and indoors flowers everywhere and works of taste and art should combine to make life enjoyable. Then there is the luxury of good books and the luxury and solace of music. It is better to play yourself than to listen, because your instrument—I prefer fiddle or guitar—becomes as it were part and parcel of your existence; its sweet sounds, mayhap sad, give your very soul a rest. Thus, then, I say that luxury tends to length of life, so long as it goes hand in hand with temperance in everything.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 1.

Lamont, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, Gordon High, on exchange, from England.
Leetham, Capt, Bengal, 5th Dra Guards, from leave, from Englrnd.
Mennie, Capt, 30th Bo I, off furlogh, from Europe.

August 3.

Corbett, Col, Bengal, R A, Proceeding home, from Meerut.
Kerr, Capt, Bengal, 44th Goorkha Rifles, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 3.

Kerr, Capt, Bengal, 44th Gurkha Rifles, to rejoin Regt, to Mainpur.
Lamont, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, Gordon High, on exchange, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th August, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters to-day at 8-45 p m. and at Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday at 8-30 p.m.

2. Members who have not yet signed the statement as to whether they are willing to serve under Act XX of 1869 as amended by Act X of 1896, are requested to do so at the earliest opportunity. Both rolls will be at the Fort Head-quarters daily from 10 to 2, and at the respective Head-quarters on drill nights.

3. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—Gr. C. B. Harding.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Assam Gazette*, July 25.)

Furlough for one year and two months under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Capt A E Woods I S C, Depy Commr, Naga Hills, with effect from the 15th August 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr A W Davis, I C S, Political Officer, North Lushai Hills, on return from leave, is posted to the Naga Hill dist as Depy Commr, during the absence on furlough of Capt A E Woods, I S C, or until further orders.

Lieut H W Rushton, R E, Asst Engr Second Grade, is in the interests of the public service, transferred from the Cachar to the Manipur Divn, and is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of that Divn, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Mitchel or until further orders.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 29.)

The following promotions are ordered owing to the retirement of Mr C L Harrison, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 1st grade, from the 2nd July 1896:—

Mr H J F Pratt, Sub Depy Opium Agent, 2nd grade, to be a Sub Depy Opium Agent, 1st grade.

Mr G DeC Hobson, Sub Depy Opium Agent, 3rd grade, to be a Sub Depy Opium Agent, 2nd grade.

Mr J Christian, Sub Depy Opium Agent, 4th grade, to be a Sub Depy Opium Agent, 3rd grade.

Mr L L Parrott, Sub Depy Opium Agent, 5th grade, to be a Sub Depy Opium Agent, 4th grade.

Mr A W Ross, Sub Depy Opium Agent, 5th grade, sub pro tem, to be confirmed in that grade.

Mr G C R Nicholson, Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, 1st grade, to be a Sub Depy Opium Agent, 5th grade, sub pro tem, vice Mr Ross, confirmed in that grade.

Mr C F K Meares, Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, 1st grade, sub pro tem, to be confirmed in that grade.

Mr O O'Donnell, Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, 2nd grade, to be an Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, 1st grade, sub pro tem, vice Mr Meares, confirmed in that grade Babu Jagadis Chandra Roy, Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, to be confirmed in that grade.

Mr G W Oliphant, Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, 3rd grade, to be an Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, vice Babu Jagadis Chandra Roy, confirmed in that grade.

Mr C J Davey, Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, 4th grade, to be an Asst Sub Depy Opium Agant, 3rd grde, sub pro tem, vice Saiyid Raza Ali, B A confirmed in that grade.

Mr G O B Power, Probationer, Offg 4th grade Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, to be a Probationer, sub pro tem in that grade.

Mr A B Kennedy, Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, is transferred from the Benares to the Bihar Opium Agency, and is appointed to officiate as Sub Depy Opium Agent of Aliganj, vice Mr A G Tytler, on deputation.

Mr Trevor Peppe is temporarily appointed to be Offg Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent of the 4th grade during the deputation of Mr A G Tytler, C I E, or until furter orders.

Surg Capt J G Jordan, Offg Civil Surg of Tippera, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Singhbhum, but will continue to act, until further orders as Civil Surgeon of Tippera.

Surg Capt A H Nott, Offg Civil Surg of Hazaribagh, is confirmed in that appointment.

Surg Capt J T Calvert, Offg Civil Surg of Mymensingh, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surg Major Dharma Das Basu, transferred.

Mr C A Mills, Inspr of Works, Bihar Divn, is granted three months, privilege leave, with effect from the 1st August 1896, or such subsequent date as he made avail himself of it.

Mr J C G Keddie, Ex Engr, now District Engr, Gaya, is appointed to act as Inspector of Works, Bihar Divn, during the absence of Mr Mills on three months' privilege leave, or until further orders.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, August 1.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Mr A B fforde, Asst Settlement Officer, special leave commuted into leave on medical certificate and extended by three months. This cancels notification No 1787—II—682 B, dated the 4th June, 1896, regarding Mr fforde's return to duty.

The Rev G J Chree, Asst Chaplain, Church of Scotland, five months on medical certificate up to the 10th October 1896.

Mr R Scott, Dist and Session Judge, on special duty, privilege leave for three months with effect from the 29th July 1896.

Mr W E Neale, Commr, Meerut Div, privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days with effect from the 22nd July 1896.

Mr C S Platts, Provincial Head Master, Zila School, Etawah leave on Medical certificate out of India for four months.

Mr J Hooper, Secy to the Board of Revenue, N W Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as Commr, Rohilkhand Division.

Mr D C Baillie, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N W Povinces and Oudh, to officiate as Secy to the Board of Revenue, N W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr S H Berkeley, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from deputation in Ajmere to the Etawah dist.

Mr. A B Bruce, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, on return from privilege leave to the Lucknow Judgeship.

Mr R G Hardy, Offg Commr, from the Rohilkhand to the Meerut Division.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

35-95—Crawford B and Co—Otto Friedhheim vs Nensey Peroo Mahomed—Payne G and S—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

8-95—Chitnis M and M—Gungabai vs Kallianji Meghjee—Mathubai and J.
7-96—J C Cama—Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Danidadoona and others vs Ruttonbai widow and others—Edgelow and G.
234-95—J Peace—Crushnarao Pandurang vs Atmaram Shewba and others—Khunderao and S.
101-95—Turner and H—William Morris vs Matilda Morris and another.
656-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Cassum Kutchra and another vs Khanoobai—Pestonji R and K.
492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Esmail Bawa and others vs Haji Cassum Haji Gani and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.
471-94—Bicknell M and M—Gangabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Mansuklal D and J, and Khunderao and M.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

567-96—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samat Singjee vs Dalsukhram Hargowan—Bhaishanker and K.
147-95—Framji M and M—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadoor—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S—Part heard.
47-96—Bhaishanker and K—Thaker Meghjee Ludha and others vs Shah Kara Laljee and another—Crawford B and Co, for trial of preliminary issue.
522-95—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ladhabhai Chatoo vs Gangjibhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

For Further Direction on the Special Commissioner's Report.

579-94—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Sukur Maloo and others vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report

197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

321-15954-95—Crawford B and Co—Raojee Nanchund and another vs Laljee Mawjee—Bhaishanker and K.
493-95—Bhaishankar and K—Laljee Mawjee vs Raojee Nanchand and others—Crawford B and Co.
585-95—Brown and M—Tikayet Shri Girdharijee Maharaj Shri Govindraijee Maharaj vs Dewcabettiejee—Bhaishanker and K.
478-95—Edgelow and G—Vithuldas Ramdas vs Bawa Jankidas—J Peace.
506-95—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Ramchandra Panshia Gowan and another.
594-94—M H Khan (for pauper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobakar vs Hajee Adam Hajee Joonas and others—J Peace, and In person.
651-94—Muljee and R—Vithaldas Gober and others vs Purbhoodas Narsey and another—Edgelow and G.
527-95—Bhaishunker and K—Morarjee Lalljee vs Ranchordas Narotamdas—Edgelow and G.
182-94—Madhowjee and V Nathmal Narsingdas vs Malharrao Holkar and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

To Confirm Commissioner's Report and for Further Direction and Costs.

245-94—Tyabjee D and Co Ramsahimal Hukamchand and others vs Sewdhyanmull Hemraj and another.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
For Judgment.

193-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimji vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.

Small Cause Court Suit for dismissal.

332-23661-95—Chitnis M and M—Vurjivandas Bhugwandas and another vs. Bhikabai Vurjiwandas and others—Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

269-96—Crawford B and Co—Leslie Crawford and others vs Juggernath Khurmall—Part heard.
79-95—In person—Custoor Bhuga and others vs Goverdhundas Doongersey.
336-96—Thakurdas D and C—Sorabjee Pallonjee vs Dossabhai Merwanji Hirana.
337-96—Thakurdas D and C—Ibrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo vs Fazel Mahomed Raisey.
339-96—Dikshit and D—Chunilal Vizbhukandas vs Sha Jethabhoy Jairam—Brown and Moir.
312-26—Crawford B and Co—Isaac Gabimdi vs Pallonjee Bomanjee Wadia.
316-96—Payne G and S—Doondigala Krushnaya and others vs Jasen Jas Barretto.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

17-96—In person—Kareema Begum vs Hurmat Begum and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

476-95—Ardeshir H and D—The Administrator General vs Bai Meherbai—Nanu and H.
428-95—Mulji and R—Gordhandas Khatao and others vs C A Turner and others—Little and Co.
166-95—Daphtary and F—Narrotumdas Kandas vs Sacoobai—M N Saklatwalla.
431-95—Payne G and S—Natha Kerra and others vs Dhunbaijee and others—Wadia and G.
7-94—Daphtary and F for pauper—Bai Kasibai vs Khimji Lalji and others—Mirza H K and In person.
145-96—Brown and M—Bhugwandas Chagonlal and another vs Memon Essuf Haji Ismail—Chalk W and S.

GRANNY GORTON'S BIRTHDAY.

SATURDAY, January 21st, was a great day in Central Village, in the State of Connecticut, in America. On that day Mrs. Jonathan Gorton was 100 years old and formerly received her friends, of whom hundreds were present. She wore her best black silk, gown, with a rose in the bodice. The venerable lady was seated in a comfortable armchair on a platform in the best room of her house. Then the train of callers filed through, each and all shaking hands with her. "Granny Gorton," as she is called, is a trim little body and very nimble on her feet. There was never anything ailed her, she says, and, except that her eyesight isn't quite so good as it used to be, she is as active as any woman of 50.

Why has Granny Gorton lived so long! Why is she so active now! She lets out the secret herself when she says, "There was never anything ailed me." That's it, and all of it.

People who live 100 years are not so very rare. The deaths of 45 such were reported last year in England—22 men and 23 women. Yet, compared to the multitudes who die, these are nothing—nothing. Can we not keep things from ailling us, and so live long as Mrs. Gorton Yes, if we will take the trouble to do it. Men and women 100 years old, still vigorous and clear-headed, should be a sight so common as not to be remarked, and will be yet in the future. Why not so now? "Ask yourself the question," as the boatman say down on Deal beach.

Here's how it is: A woman's tale. She says she fell ill when a girl of about 15, She lost her appetite, had pains in the sides and chest, frequent headaches, and was often obliged to lie down on the couch and rest. All this didn't promise long life, did it? No; it was a bad start.

Well, she got worse instead of better. She was often sick, vomited her food, and spitting up a sour fluid. For five years she went on this way. This brings us to October, 1881. She was then in service as parlour-maid at Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire. Here she suffered from constant sickness, retching, and heartburn. The chest pains were so bad as to bend her two double. No position that she could take relieved her. Her stomach was so tender and sore that everything she ate pained and distressed her. For months and months she only took liquid food—milk and beaten eggs, and so on.

She got weaker and weaker every day, so she says. Of course; how else could it be! A doctor at Rugby told her she had "ulceration of the chest," which she didn't at all. What is "ulceration of the chest"?

He gave her medicines and advice, but she grew no better on that account. This young lady was now about 20 years old, with a poor outlook for ever being much older. She didn't expect it, nor did her friends. Then another doctor, being consulted, said "ulceration of the chest," like his medical brother at Rugby. Both wrong.

"After six months' medical treatment" she says, "I gave up my situation and returned to my home at Buxton Lamas, Norfolk. This was in June, 1882. Then I was taken so bad I had to take to my bed. My mother thought I was in a decline."

Now, the word "decline" means consumption, as we all know; a disease common in England and incurable everywhere. Thousands of bright girls and young men "decline" into there graves every year in this populous island. Sad enough it is to see.

Well, at this point her good and wise mother interfered in her daughter's case. She gave the doctors the go-by and sent to Norwich for some bottles of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. In two weeks the young patient began to feel better, and in three months she got a new situatton and went to work.

"Since then, fiteen years ago," she says, "I have kept in better health than ever before in my life, thanks to Seigel's Syrup. Yours truly, (Signed), (Mrs.) Sarah Eleanor Baker, 8, King's Street, Church Road Tottenham, near London, September 30th, 1892."

A dozen words more and we're done. Mrs. Bake'rs ailment was indigestion and dyspepsia, nothing else, and quite enough. The "ulceration" was inflammation of the inner coating of the stomach, a symptom of the disease. We wish her a long and happy life, and merely add that if all her sex could avoid or cure this one trouble most of them might live to be a old as Granny Gorton.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS
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HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.
From £4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE.
"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE,
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

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WROUGHT IRON HINGES
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MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
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Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—The Late Lord Clyde.
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers' in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
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DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
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Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
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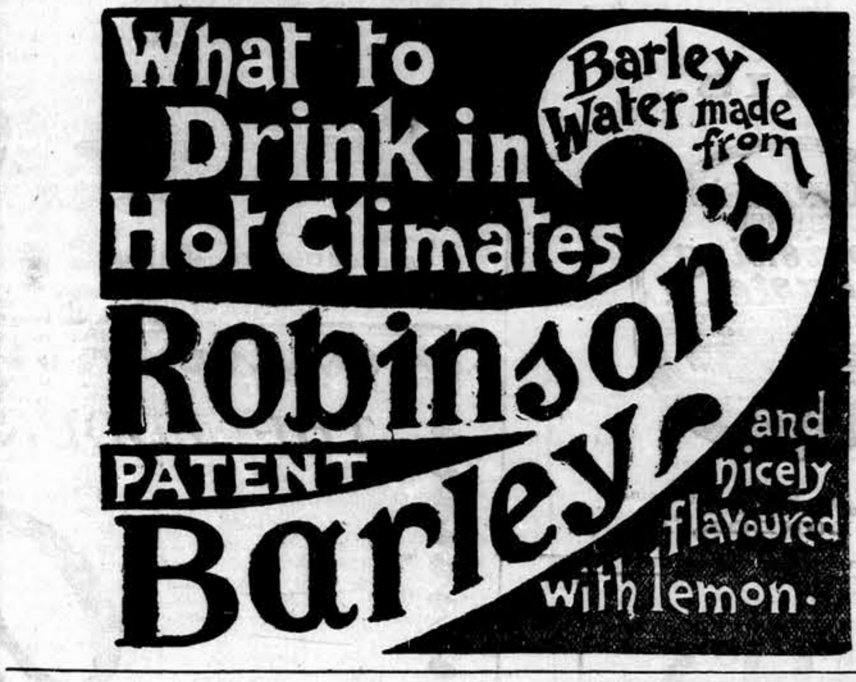
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Barley
and nicely flavoured with lemon.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable." LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. v. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.
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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.
AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
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Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
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For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
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HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
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(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
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Consultations, Descriptive Circulars, Price List, &c., free.
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Est. 50 Years.
All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.

RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

"Hunyadi János"

ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S
Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish, which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
HARRIS'S
BRITISH
Polishing Paste.
Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal Plate, Door Glasses & Windows

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

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Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

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Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

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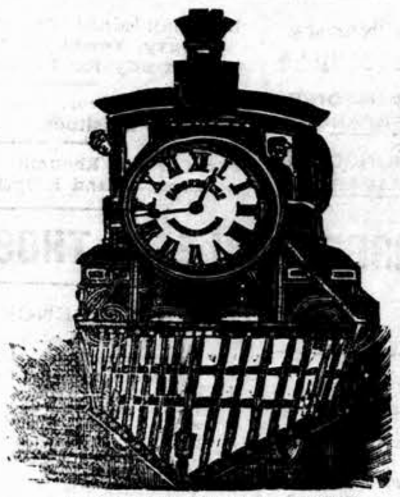

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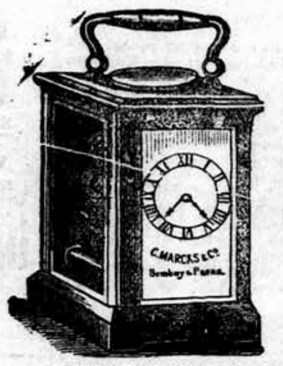
Rs. 22.



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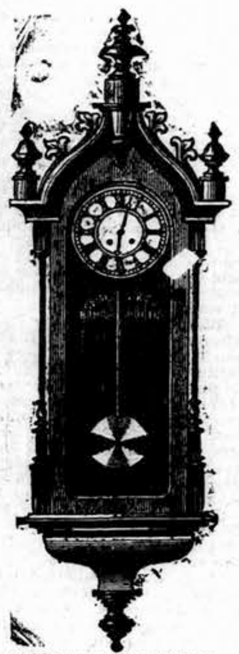

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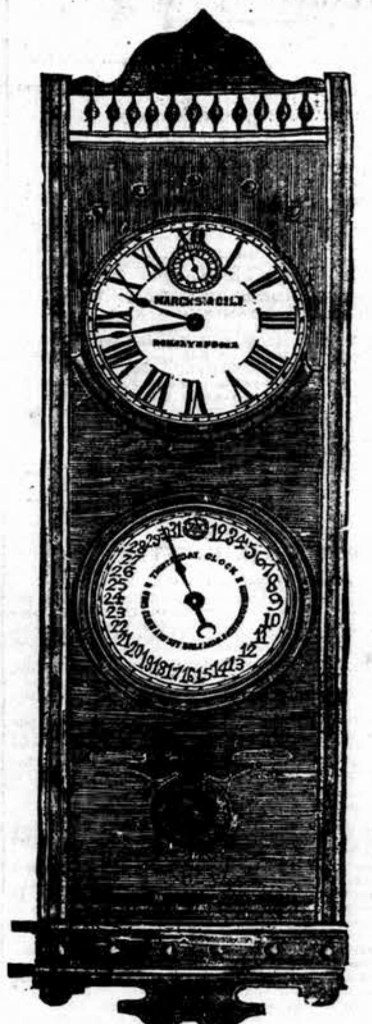

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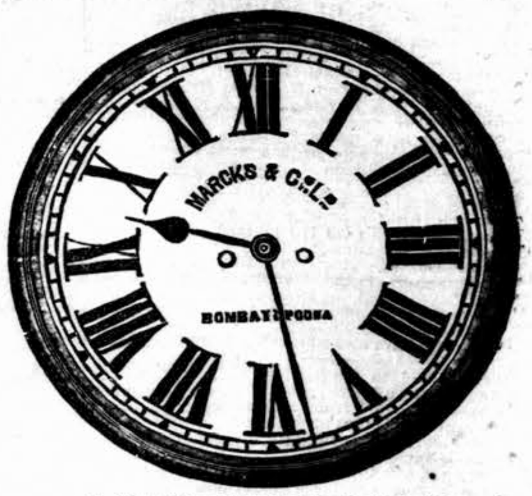

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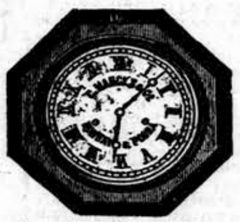

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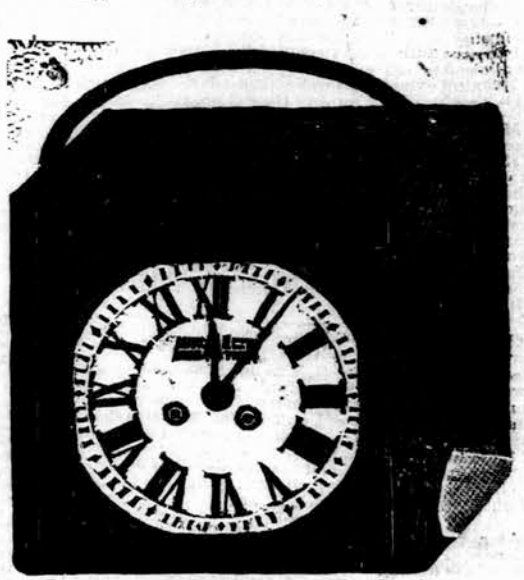

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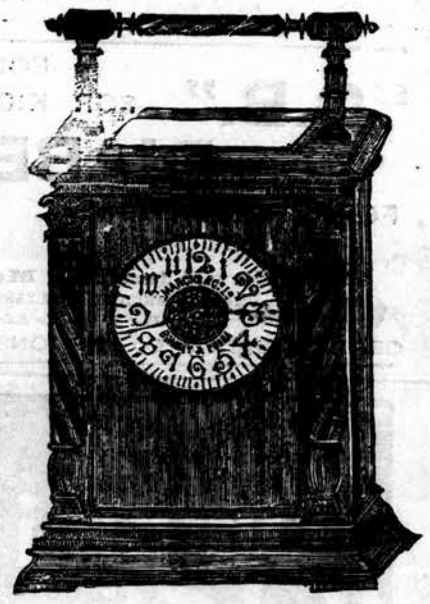

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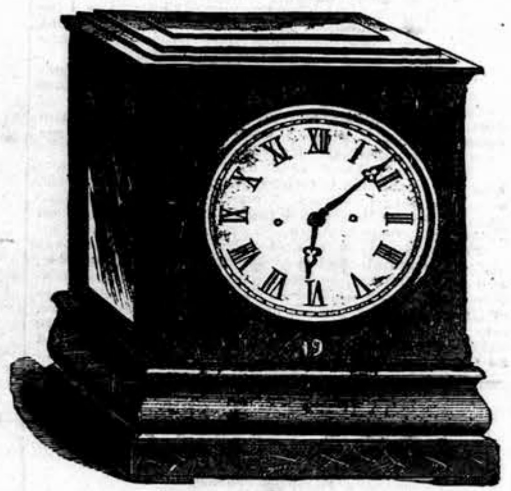

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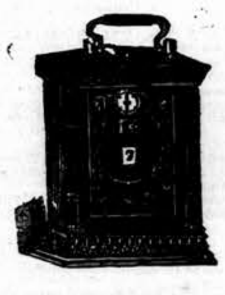

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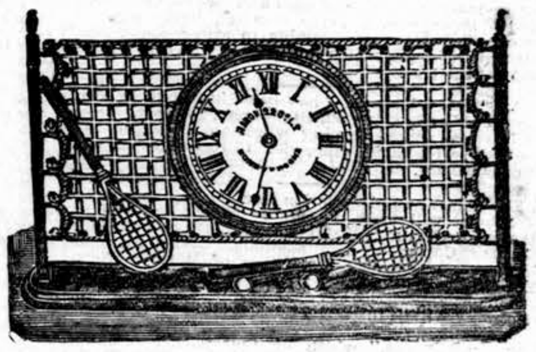

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And many other Novel designs.

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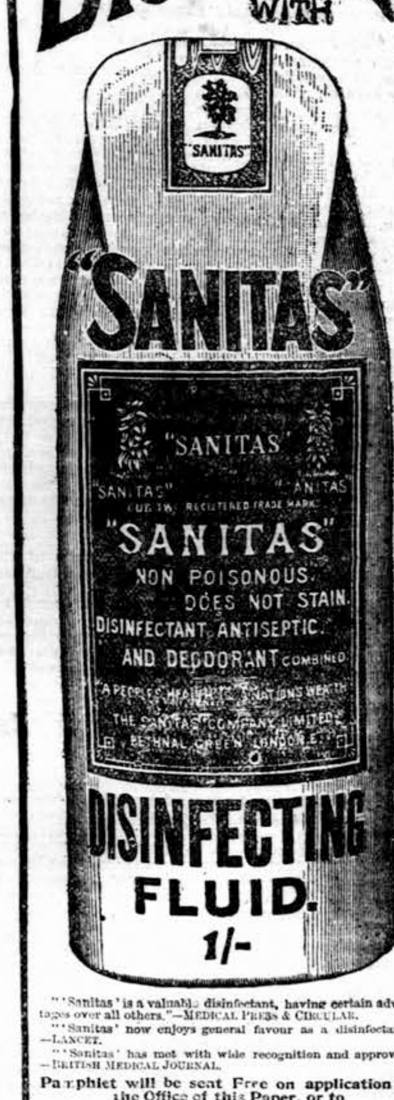

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1/-

"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.

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RED SEAL BRAND

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

same as supplied to
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This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

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Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

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